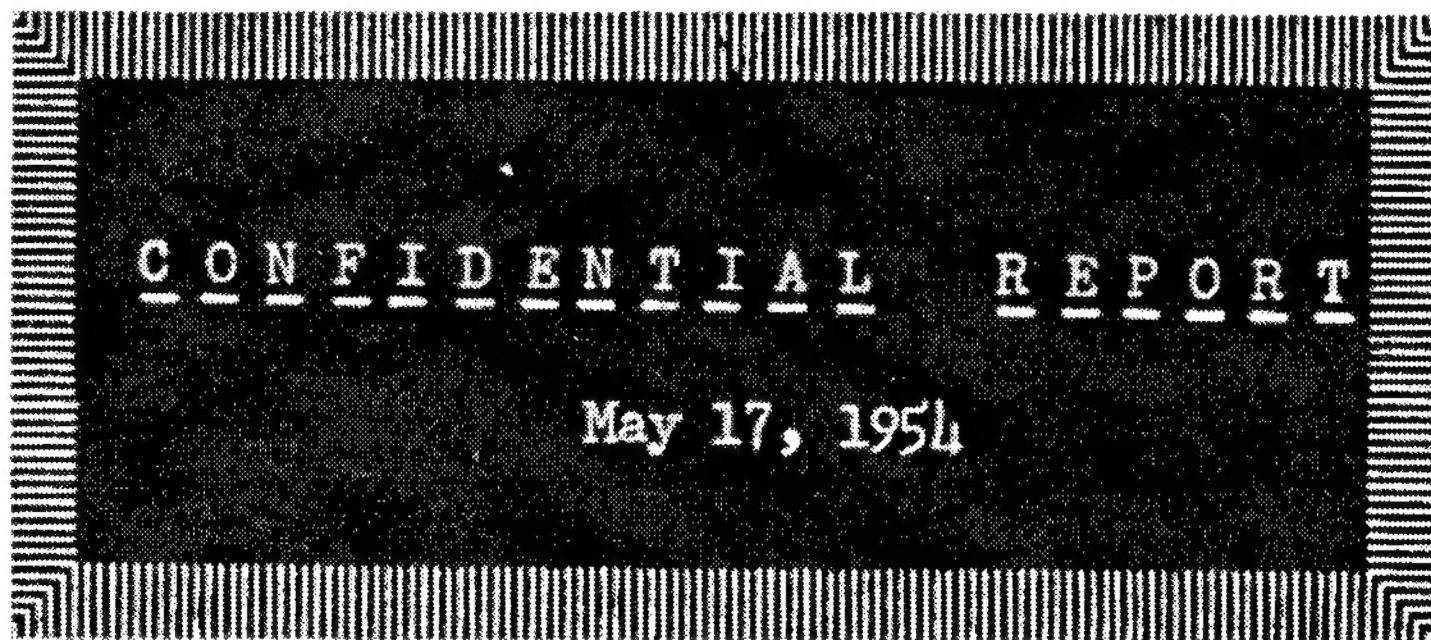


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C O N F I D E N T I A L R E P O R T

May 17, 1954

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

You have requested that this reporter furnish you with a memorandum detailing some of the pertinent facts concerning apparent Communist or pro-Communist activities in the Los Angeles A. F. of L. movement, which were revealed as a result of developments in the recent 10-months trial of the \$200,000 libel suit known as Jeffers v. Screen Extras Guild, Inc., L. A. Superior Court #573,634.

Since the complicated circumstances of these pro-Communist maneuvers make this report necessarily quite long, your reporter wishes to set out a summary of certain conclusions at the start, which are supported by the documentation which will follow.

--THE NEW COMMUNIST PARTY LINE--

First of all, it is my belief that, since the failure of the "Progressive Party" campaign of 1948, and the definite exposure of the Communist-led unions which were expelled from the C.I.O. in 1949 and 1950, there has been a gradual revision of the Party line until today the "United Front" tactics and the infiltration methods of the early 1940's (June, 1941 - August, 1945) are being renewed with full vigor.

Second of all, since the 1952 Presidential election and the truce in Korea, we know that the C.P. line has been laid down specifically to resume active Communist participation in (1) established non-Communist

or even anti-Communist labor organizations, particularly the A. F. of L.; (2) the two major political parties, particularly the Democratic; (3) the fields of mass communication and entertainment, particularly motion pictures, television, and the "liberal" press.

Third, the same type of C.P. exploitation of genuine U.S. liberal sentiment against "Hitlerism" in the 1940's is being repeated today in the formation of a "United Front" against "McCarthyism".

--THE ROLES OF CERTAIN LEADERS IN LABOR, THE
DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND THE "LIBERAL
PRESS" IN L.A.--

In Southern California, this has led to a strong three-pronged Communist drive for power during the past two years aimed at the American Federation of Labor, using influence upon the Secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council as a focal point; the Democratic Party, using the Chairman of the Los Angeles County Central Committee and influence upon the Southern Division Chairman of the State Central Committee as the key points; and the "liberal" press, using the Daily News in a broad area and Frontier Magazine in a more specialized area.

Key figures to be examined in this entire situation are (1) W. J. BASSETT, Secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council; (2) Labor Attorney GEORGE F. SODLE; (3) JOSEPH T. DESILVA, Secretary of Retail Clerks Local 770; (4) RALPH BOODY, "business manager" of the A.F. of L. Council's newspaper; (5) CLINTON D. McKINNON, new publisher of the Daily News and Southern California Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; (6) RICHARD RICHARDS, Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee and candidate for State Senator; (7) GIFFORD PHILLIPS, pub-

lisher of Frontier magazine; and waiting in the wings, (8) HERBERT K. SORRELL, leader of the Hollywood studio strikes of 1945-46, who is barred from office in the Painters' Union until 1956.

There are numerous responsible trade union leaders in California who find it difficult to believe that "BILL" BASSETT or "CLINT" McKINNON are consciously aiding the current resurgence of Communist activity in Los Angeles. Some have said they are just being "duped". Others contend they are being "pressured", or even "black-mailed". Your reporter would prefer to submit the following facts without expressing any conclusion on this particular question.

(NOTE: SECRETARY BASSETT stated on May 14, 1954, in his by-line column ["BASSETT SAYS"] on the front page of the Los Angeles Citizen, the official A. F. of L. paper,

"I have been a consistent fighter against Communists and fellow travelers since I became affiliated with the labor movement some 30-odd years ago...

"For the benefit of any late comers, I might add that I not only believe all proven Communists, persons who advocate the overthrow of the American government by force, should not merely be eliminated from labor unions and other organizations, but should actually be ELIMINATED. Period." [Underlining added]

The front page of the Citizen for May 7, 1954, contains two stories favorable to ATTORNEY GEORGE BODLE and displays BODLE's picture. The issue of May 14th, which carries BASSETT's claim of antipathy for "Communists and fellow travelers" carries another front page story quoting BODLE extensively on the subject of pension plans.)

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A. The 1950 Attack Upon the Screen Extras Guild. (P. 1)

1. Michael D. Jeffers, former business agent, Screen Players Union.
2. James "Jimmy" Tarantino, publisher of "Hollywood Life".

B. The Communist Issue in the Jeffers Case. (Pp. 1 & 2)

1. Polly Gould, former employee of "Hollywood Life".
2. H. O'Neil Shanks, Executive Secretary of S.E.G.
3. E. T. "Buck" Harris, S.E.G. Public Relations counsel.
4. Robert W. Gilbert, S.E.G. Legal Counsel.

C. Perry Bertram and Alexander Schullman. (Pp. 3 & 4)

1. Attorney Perry Bertram, Jeffers' counsel.
2. Attorney Alexander H. Schullman, Jeffers' former counsel.
3. Phillip M. "Slim" Connelly, Schullman's client.
4. Hal Craig, Jeffers' former associate and Bertram's client.

D. Background of Perry Bertram. (Pp. 4-7)

1. C.S.U. Attorney William Esterman, Lawyers Guild president.
2. C.S.U. Attorney George E. Bodle, Lawyers Guild board member.
3. Joseph T. DeSilva, Secretary of Retail Clerks Local 770 and client of Schullman and Bodle.
4. Ben Margolis, identified Communist attorney.
5. C.S.U. Attorney Frank Pestana, partner in firms of Bodle & Pestana; and Pestana & Esterman.
6. Leo Gallagher, former Communist candidate, paid tribute by Bodle and Sorrell.
7. John T. McFarnan, identified Communist attorney.
8. David Aaron, admitted former Communist attorney.
9. Charles J. Katz, identified Communist attorney.
10. John Porter, identified Communist attorney.
11. Milton Tyre, admitted former Communist attorney.
12. Selma M. Bachelis, identified woman Communist attorney.
13. William S. Lawrence, I.L.W.U. official.
14. Phillip M. "Slim" Connelly, convicted Communist leader.
15. Dorothy Healy, Connelly's wife, also convicted.
16. Samuel Berland, representative of United Public Workers Union.
17. Dr. Sanford Goldner, affiliated with American Jewish Labor Council and Civil Rights Congress.
18. Maynard J. Omerberg, discharged Teamster employee and I.P.P. candidate.

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19. Paul Major, Communist-supported candidate for City Council.
20. Rudolph Paht, chairman of Major's campaign group of lawyers.
21. William Rosenthal, former State Assemblyman, and Alexander Schullman.
22. Dan Marshall, attorney who intervened in the Rosenberg case.
23. Carey McWilliams, editorial director of "The Nation"; former labor attorney.
24. Joseph Aidlin, Los Angeles attorney representing Communists.
25. Alan Carson, former Housing Authority attorney who took Fifth Amendment.
26. Robert W. Kemp, former California Attorney General and National Lawyers Guild president.

E. Abraham J. Isserman. (Pp. 7-8)

1. Herbert K. Sorrell, C.S.U. President.
2. Michael D. Jeffers, S.P.U. business agent.
3. Frank Pestana, C.S.U. attorney.
4. William Esterman, C.S.U. attorney.

F. The Pro-Communist C.S.U. Lawyers. (Pp. 8-10)

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|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. George E. Bodle | 8. John T. McTernan |
| 2. Frank Pestana | 9. Milton S. Tyre. |
| 3. William Esterman | 10. David Aaron |
| 4. Abraham J. Isserman | 11. Richard Richards |
| 5. Ben Margolis | 12. John W. Porter |
| 6. Charles J. Katz | 13. Jack Tanner. |
| 7. Leo Gallagher | |

G. Background of George E. Bodle. (Pp. 10-24)

1. Henry P. Melnikow, director of Pacific Coast Labor Bureau.
2. Harry Bridges, president of I.L.W.U.
3. James Landye, former Bodle law partner.
4. Dan Johnson, former Melnikow employee.
5. Joseph T. DeSilva, client of Bodle.
6. Charlotte Marling (Adams), admitted former Communist in Screen Cartoonists Guild.
7. Ed Gilbert, identified Communist, in Screen Set Designers Guild.
8. Frank Ordlik, identified Communist, in Screen Set Designers Guild.
9. William Pomerance, identified Communist, in Cartoonists and Screen Writers Guilds.
10. David Hilberman, identified Communist, in Cartoonists Guild.
11. Alice Ferneman (Alice Ingraham), Bodle's ex-wife.
12. "Bernie" Lusher, Screen Office Employees Guild official.
13. Jeff Kibre, identified Communist, with Studio Technicians, Fishermen's, and Longshoremen's Unions.

14. Louis Goldblatt, I.L.W.U. Secretary.
15. Sam Goldblatt, studio worker and Lou Goldblatt's brother.
16. Leo Gallagher, Communist attorney.
17. Charles J. Kats, Communist attorney.
18. Max Silver and Matt Pellman, former top Communist officials in L.A.
19. Blanche Cole, C.S.U. Recording Secretary, and sister of Lester Cole, one of the "Hollywood Ten".
20. John Martin, identified Communist, and former I.A.T.S.E. local union official.
21. Norval Crutcher, identified Communist, and former I.A.T.S.E. local union official.
22. Min Selvin, identified Communist, and Screen Office Employees official; Crutcher's wife.
23. Milton Tyre, Screen Publicists' attorney.
24. Milton Gottlieb, Screen Publicists' business agent.
25. Herbert K. Sorrell, C.S.U. president.
26. Louis Stein, former partner of Bodle.
27. Frank Pestana of Bodle & Pestana.
28. William K. Hopkins, former W.M.C. official and Columbia Studios labor relations manager.
29. Paul V. McNutt, W.M.C. head.
30. Ralph Clare, Secretary of Studio Teamsters Local 399.
31. Pat Casey, Producers' labor relations advisor.
32. Rena Vale, former C.P. functionary.
33. Ronald Reagan, past president of Screen Actors Guild, and anti-Communist member of American Veterans Committee.
34. John R. Roden, former City Councilman.
35. Hugh Hardyman, alleged I.P.P. member.
36. Walter Gowan, Executive Secretary of Los Angeles Joint Board of Culinary Workers.
37. Shirley M. Taylor, (Mrs. William C. Taylor), identified Communist and Bodle's confidential secretary.

H. Efforts of W. J. Bassett to Suppress Testimony Adverse to Schullman,
(Pp. 24-28)

1. W. J. Bassett, Secretary, Los Angeles Central Labor Council.
2. Alexander Schullman, Labor Attorney.
3. Herbert K. Sorrell, C.S.U. President.
4. Ralph Roddy, business manager, L. A. Citizen.
5. "Tommy" Hanford, Central Labor Council President.
6. Jack Fitzpatrick, Jeffers' associate (1944-46).
7. Doc Wayson, Jeffers' associate (1944-54).
8. John Dales, S.A.C. and 4-A's official.
9. Claude McCue, A.F.R.A. and 4-A's official.
10. Stewart Meachen, former N.L.R.B. Regional Director.
11. Glen Pratt, former Screen Office Employees official.
12. Ben Margolis, Communist attorney.
13. George Bradley, former Building Service Employees International Union Vice President and identified Communist.

14. Idd X. Russell, first S.E.G. President and now West Coast representative of Actors' Equity.
15. George Campbell, Musicians' Union representative and identified Communist.
16. J. W. Buzzell, former Central Labor Council Secretary.
17. Louis A. Wisman, A.F. of L. labor attorney and S.E.G. counsel.
18. Robert W. Gilbert, A.F. of L. labor attorney and S.E.G. counsel.

I. The Bookbinders Libel Suit. (Pp. 28-33)

1. Walter R. Stansberry, President of L. A. Bookbinders Local 63 and Central Labor Council employee; former Bookbinders' International Representative.
2. George E. Smith, Secretary of L. A. Bookbinders Local 63.
3. Kenneth Smith and Benjamin Grossberg, owners of S. & G. Bindery.
4. Don McCaughan, business agent of Printing Specialties Local 388.
5. John Donovan, Executive Secretary of Western Conference of Printing Specialty Workers; once employed under Bassett.
6. Susan D. Adams, wife of John Donovan; employed under Bassett.
7. Perry Bertram, attorney for S. & G. Bindery.
8. Walter J. Turner, Vice President of Pressmen's International.
9. Daniel Fogel, present law partner of Bodle.

J. Efforts of Bassett to Suppress Testimony Adverse to Bodle. (Pp. 33-44)

1. Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers' official.
2. John Cooper, President of Culinary Joint Board.
3. Attorney Leo Rosecrans, former Culinary Workers' lawyer.
4. Superior Judge Otto Fenne, former partner, Rosecrans & Fenne.
5. Hugo Ernst, President, Hotel & Restaurant Employees' Int. Union.
6. J. W. Buzzell, former Council Secretary and Culinary Workers official.
7. Max Silver, former top C.P. official in L.A.
8. Clyde Doyle, member, House Committee on Un-American Activities.
9. Howard Koltzendorff, Executive Director, Los Angeles Housing Authority.
10. "Ernie" Brashear, former Daily News Labor Editor, now on Bassett's payroll.
11. State Senator Hugh M. Burns, Chairman of Committee on Un-American Activities.
12. Martin Berkeley, admitted former Communist, and No. 2 Man in C.P.'s Hollywood Section.
13. Howard Costigan, admitted former Communist and assistant to I.A.T.S.E. Representative Roy M. Brewer.
14. Matt Pellman, Trade Union Secretary, Los Angeles C.P.
15. Robert W. Gilbert, A.F. of L. labor attorney.
16. George Mulkey, International Representative, I.B.F.W.
17. Attorney William Rosenthal, special counsel for I.L.G.W.U.

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18. Sigmund Arywitz, I.L.O.W.U. educational director in L.A.
19. Hope Mendoza, I.L.O.W.U. organizer in L.A.
20. Polly Gould, former Tarantino employee; investigator for Attorneys Rosenthal and Bodle.
21. Ralph Roddy, "business manager" of the Citizen.
22. Libby Burke, identified Communist; former S. G. member; AFL Television Authority delegate to Los Angeles Central Labor Council.
23. Sidney Burke, husband of Libby Burke and former editor of the People's World.
24. Dr. Louise Light, admitted former Communist and wife of Max Silver.
25. Max Mont, Los Angeles employee of Jewish Labor Committee.
26. John Donovan and Susan D. Adams, friends of Max Mont.
27. Jack Donohue, Captain, Los Angeles Police Dept.
28. Attorney Sam Silver, son of Max Silver.
29. Leo Vie, Secretary, Los Angeles Building Trades Council.
30. Alfred P. Schneider, former I.L.O.W.U. employee and former Executive Secretary of Los Angeles Union Label Council.

K. The Actions of the Working Press at Jeffers Trial. (Pp. 45-46)

1. Ruth Harvey, Daily News reporter.
2. Walter Scratch, Assistant to Publisher, Hollywood Citizen-News.
3. René _____, Mirror reporter.
4. Jimmy Crenshaw, Herald-Express reporter.

L. The Daily News Situation. (Pp. 46-49)

1. Ruth Harvey, "courthouse" reporter, Daily News.
2. Clinton D. McKinnon, Daily News publisher.
3. Victor Riesel, writer of nationally syndicated labor column dropped by McKinnon.
4. Leslie Claypool, Daily News political editor and Los Angeles Citizen contributor.
5. Attorney John Porter.
6. Attorney William B. Murrish.
7. Paul Price, Radio T-V Editor of the Daily News.
8. Attorney William B. Esterman.
9. Radio Actor John Brown.
10. Matt Weinstock, Daily News columnist.
11. Darr Smith, former Daily News City editor.
12. Frank Scully, author and Weekly Variety columnist.

M. Recent Democratic Party Developments. (Pp. 49-51)

1. Richard Richards, candidate for State Senator.
2. James Roosevelt, candidate for Congress, 26th District.

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3. Dr. Harry Steinmetz, discharged San Diego State College professor.
4. Eleanor Raymond, Executive Secretary, California Legislative Conference.
5. Clinton D. McKimmon, supporter of California Legislative Conference and Democratic State Vice-Chairman.
6. Leslie Claypool, supporter of California Legislative Conference.
7. Gifford Phillips, publisher of Frontier Magazine.
8. Bert Coffey, identified "former" Communist and Democratic State Committeeman.
9. George Miller, Jr., Democratic State Chairman and business partner of Bert Coffey.

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TEXT OF REPORT

--THE 1950 ATTACK UPON THE SCREEN EXTRAS GUILD--

On April 5, 1950, the Screen Extras Guild, Inc., (a branch of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, A. F. of L., affiliated with the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Hollywood A. F. of L. Film Council, California State Theatrical Federation, and the California State Federation of Labor), issued a "newsletter" to its members as a reply to a "recall scheme" against all S.E.G. officers and directors. The "recall" movement, just before the Guild's regular annual election, was led by MICHAEL D. JEFFERS, a suspended member, and former business agent of the SCREEN PLAYERS UNION, which actively supported HERB SORRELL's CONFERENCE OF STUDIO UNIONS during the 1945 Studio Strike.

This "newsletter" was a reply to a series of written attacks upon the Guild, its officers and board of directors in support of the Jeffers "recall" campaign. They appeared in the columns of "HOLLYWOOD NIGHT LIFE MAGAZINE" (also latterly known as "HOLLYWOOD LIFE"), a "scandal sheet" published by JAMES TARANTINO, recently convicted of extortion through "black-mail" in San Francisco, and also in unsigned, mimeographed pamphlets circulated by JEFFERS and his followers on sets in the motion picture studios and in the vicinity of the offices of the State Department of Employment where extra players' benefit claims are handled. Ronald Reagan-5463

--THE COMMUNIST ISSUE IN THE JEFFERS CASE--

Among the statements contained in the S.E.G. "newsletter" of April 5, 1950, was the charge that "Jeffers would like the extra players to forget

that he was part of the Commie-influenced Conference of Studio Unions that pulled two disastrous jurisdictional strikes in 1945-46."

Approximately 10 days later, the Guild received similarly worded demands for retraction of the entire newsletter from TARANTINO and JEFFERS. (Jeffers testified on deposition and at the trial that he had conferred with Tarantino before the attacks began in "Hollywood Night Life" and spoke to him over the telephone before sending his letter, which is dated two days later than Tarantino's demand for a retraction. An affidavit by a former TARANTINO employee, one POLLY GOULD, in the files of the Los Angeles Police Department, states that she arranged a meeting back in 1946 between HERBERT K. SURRELL, President of the Conference of Studio Unions, BEN MARCOLIS, attorney for some of the C.S.U. striking unions, and JIMMY TARANTINO, where discussions were held about editorial support for the C.S.U. strike in "Hollywood Night Life" in return for C.S.U. patronage for the magazine. [Testimony regarding this affidavit was given by "Buck" Harris, at the Jeffers trial.])

In May of 1950, a libel complaint seeking \$100,000 general damages and \$100,000 special damages was filed against the Guild, its officers, all members of its board of directors, its executive secretary, H. O'NEIL SPANKS (a member of the Executive Board of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and Recording Secretary of the Hollywood A.F.L. Film Council), its public relations counsel, E. T. "BUCK" HARRIS, (who is also public relations counsel for the Screen Actors Guild and the Hollywood A.F.L. Film Council), and its legal counsel, ROBERT W. GILBERT, (member of the labor law firm of Gilbert, Nissen & Irvin, Los Angeles).

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--PERRY BERTRAM AND ALEXANDER SCHULLMAN--

This action was brought on Jeffers' behalf by ATTORNEY PERRY BERTRAM of Los Angeles. (From 1944-1946, Jeffers, as an officer of the now-defunct SCREEN PLAYERS UNION [S.P.U.], an independent union of extra players, had been represented by ALEXANDER H. SCHULLMAN, who is the former attorney for Retail Clerks Local 770, A.F.L., attorney for the local District Council of Painters; sometime attorney for the Painters' International and the Carpenters' International in various National Labor Relations Board proceedings arising out of the Hollywood jurisdictional strikes of 1945-46; former attorney for Retail Clerks Local 905, A.F.L. SCHULLMAN was also defense counsel for the ex-head of the Los Angeles C.I.O., ex-President of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, PHILLIP M. "SLIM" CONNELLY, in 1952, during Connelly's trial at which this People's World editor was convicted for violation of the Smith Act. During 1946, in proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board (Case No. 21-R-3206), SCHULLMAN opposed the Screen Extras Guild, A.F.L., as counsel for Jeffers' Independent Screen Players Union and BERTRAM, who had been an attorney with the Department of Labor from April of 1942 until December, 1944, intervened as counsel for a so-called "UNITED ACTORS ASSOCIATION", a "paper" organization headed by HAL CRAIG. Craig was an associate of Jeffers in the S.P.U. during 1944-45, who supposedly "broke" with Jeffers during the 1945 Studio Strike and resigned from the S.P.U. Board.)

BERTRAM is the same attorney who filed several Superior Court actions against the Screen Extras Guild in 1946-47, (Lind et al. vs. Screen Extras Guild, L.A. Sup. Ct. #516,442; Raymond et al. vs. Screen Extras Guild, L.A. Sup. Ct. #530,304), for the purpose of forcing S.P.U. to accept

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several unemployable extra players who were associates of Jeffers into Guild membership. In 1948, when Jeffers was campaigning against a "YES" vote in the pending union shop authorization election being held by the National Labor Relations Board upon S.F.G.'s petition (Case No. 21-UA-217), BERTRAM and JEFFERS filed a representation petition (Case No. 21-RC-449) seeking certification of the defunct SCREEN PLAYERS UNION, independent, as bargaining agent for extra players, supported by "authorizations" from only 99 out of the more than 3,000 extras in the bargaining unit.

BERTRAM appealed the dismissal of this "RC" petition to the Board in Washington, D. C., which resulted in holding up the counting of ballots in the Guild's union shop election (Case No. 21-UA-217) and suspending its contract negotiations, until the appeal was denied.

---BACKGROUND OF PERRY BERTRAM---

Since 1945, BERTRAM has been a member of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, described by the Attorney General (Eiddle and Brownell), the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the California Committee on Un-American Activities as "the legal arm of the Communist Party." He was delegate from the Los Angeles Chapter of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD to the CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE, a recognized Communist front organization. BERTRAM was a member of the EXECUTIVE BOARD of the local branch of the LAWYERS GUILD at least during 1950-52. (During 1952, he was on that Executive Board, together with N.L.G. President WILLIAM ESTERMAN, former attorney for the CONFERENCE OF STUDIO UNIONS (C.S.U.), an identified Communist who took the Fifth Amendment before the House Committee in 1953 and the original C.S.U. attorney GEORGE E. BODLEY, who succeeded CONNELLMAN as

attorney for Retail Clerks Local 770, A.F.L., headed by JOSEPH T. DE SILVA. Bodle testified as an "unfriendly witness" before the California Committee in 1942 and was classified as an "evasive witness" by Committee Chairman Hugh M. Burns when subpoenaed to testify again in January, 1954.)

Note: The foregoing facts and numerous other facts establishing BERTRAM'S pro-Communist connections can be established by the transcript of BERTRAM'S testimony at the Jeffers trial in November, 1953, which contains more than 350 pages of his cross-examination.

Some of the principal items thus established regarding BERTRAM'S pro-Communist background are the following:

(1944) Chairman of the Educational and Legislative Committees of Local 245, UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS, C.I.O., while an attorney for the U.S. Department of Labor attached to the Los Angeles branch of the Wage-Hour Division. (People's World, 5/24/44, p. 3; 6/24/44, p. 3; Bertram Testimony, pp. 137-138. The successor to this Union, the UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS was expelled from the C.I.O. for Communist domination on February 15, 1950.)

(1945) Joined the local chapter of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, October 11, 1945. (Bertram Testimony, p. 11) While a Lawyers' Guild member, BERTRAM says he met BEN MARGOLIS (pp. 7 and 59); FRANK FISTANA (pp. 12 and 61); WILLIAM ESTERMAN (p. 14); LEO GALLAGHER (pp. 16 and 55); JOHN T. McTERNAN (pp. 26 and 60); DAVID AARON (p. 49); CHARLES J. KATZ (p. 56); JOHN PORTER (p. 62); MILTON TYRE (p. 69); and other attorneys identified as Communists during the 1952 House Committee hearings. SELMA M. BACH-LIS, identified as a Communist by 6 witnesses before the House Committee, and a member of a Burbank C.P. group with CHARLOTTE DARLING (Testimony of Charlotte Darling Adams at Jeffers trial, pp. 17-18), was a classmate of BERTRAM at U.C.L.A. and at Law School, and worked with him in the Lawyers Guild. (Bertram Testimony, p. 52)

(1947) Spoke on Labor Law panel with BEN MARGOLIS, MILTON TYRE, and JOHN W. PORTER at 3-day conference of "progressive lawyers" from Western States and NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD Executive Board, Santa Monica Ambassador Hotel, August, 1947. (People's World, 8/18/47; Bertram Testimony, pp. 139-140)

(1947 or 1948) "Assigned" as a delegate from the National Lawyers Guild to the CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE, (Bertram Testimony, p. 185).

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(1948) One of group, including WILLIAM S. LAWRENCE, I.L.W.U. official, PHILLIP M. "SLIM" CONNELLY, ex-C.I.O. official, SAMUEL J. BERLAND, UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS representative, DR. SANFORD GOLDNER, representing AMERICAN JEWISH LABOR COUNCIL, and BERTRAM, representing the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, which appeared at L.A. City Council to oppose "loyalty check" for City employees. (C.I.O. Labor Herald, 10/26/48; Bertram Testimony, pp. 143-146)

(1948) Co-sponsor of display ad in Los Angeles Daily News during November, 1948, protesting contempt actions against 10 C.P. leaders, including PHIL CONNELLY, and his wife, DOROTHY HEALY, subsequently indicted and convicted under the Smith Act. Adv. bore imprint of CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, a listed subversive organization. Ad urged attendance at CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS rally at Embassy Auditorium, and solicited financial contributions. (People's World, 11/6/48, p. 3; Daily News, 11/10/48; Bertram Testimony, pp. 146-157) Other sponsors included SELMA BACHLIS; DR. SANFORD GOLDNER; LEO GALLAGHER; FRANK PESTANA; JOHN W. PORTER; and MAYNARD J. OMERBERG, discharged employee of L.A. Teamsters Joint Council, and I.P.P. candidate for Assembly in 57th A.D.

(1949) Member of Lawyers Committee of 33 to elect PAUL MAJOR to L.A. City Council, 5th District, headed by RUDOLPH PACHT, another classmate of BERTRAM. (Bertram Testimony, pp. 164-169) Other committee members included BEN MARGOLIS, JOHN McTERNAN, CARLY McWILLIAMS, MAYNARD J. OMERBERG, ELLIS PATTERSON, FRANK PESTANA, MILTON S. TYRE, and FORMER STATE ASSEMBLYMAN WILLIAM ROSENTHAL. (People's World, 3/31/49; Bertram Testimony, p. 168)

(1949) Members of Lawyers Committee against Loyalty Oaths, together with DAN MARSHALL, CARLY McWILLIAMS, CHARLES J. KATZ, PAUL MAJOR, JOSEPH AIDLIN, ALAN CARSON, and others, including ALEXANDER H. SCHULLMAN. (C.I.O. Labor Herald, 5/31/49; People's World, 5/24/49; Bertram Testimony, pp. 169-177) BERTRAM says he has known SCHULLMAN since about 1943 (Bertram Testimony p. 170). Regarding ALAN CARSON, who took the Fifth Amendment during L.A. Housing Authority investigation, see 1953 California Committee Report.

(1949) One of group of attorneys defending BEN MARGOLIS on contempt charges for refusing to answer questions regarding C.P. membership during proceedings against 10 C.P. leaders, including "SLIM" CONNELLY et al. Other defense lawyers included ROBERT W. KINNY, JOHN T. McTERNAN, and WILLIAM B. McTERNAN, in addition to Bertram. (People's World, 6/13/49, p. 3; Bertram Testimony, pp. 177-180)

(1950) Spoke in capacity of past president of San Fernando Valley Jewish Community Center at CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE

CONFERENCE meeting protesting the McCarran Act at Alexandria Hotel, L.A., October 26, 1950. (People's World, 10/24/1950, p. 3; Bertram Testimony, pp. 182-183)

(1952) Signed statement and brief opposing subpoenas issued to 21 Los Angeles Communist lawyers by House Committee. (People's World, 9/15/52; Bertram Testimony, pp. 191 and ff.) Among those subpoenaed were BEN MAROULIS, FRANK PESTANA, WILLIAM ESTERMAN, and other Lawyers Guild members, who took the 5th Amendment.

--ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN--

In addition to legal representation by SCHULMAN and BERTRAM, JEFFERS, while the business agent of the SCREEN PLAYERS UNION, was represented before the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C. during the latter part of 1945 and the early part of 1946 by ATTORNEY ABRAHAM J. ("ABE") ISSERMAN of New Jersey, who later represented some of the top leadership of the COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A. in the Foley Square trial under the Smith Act and as a result of his contemptuous tactics has been permanently disbarred by the New Jersey courts (9 N.J. 269, 87 Atl. (2d) 903; 9 N.J. 316, 88 Atl. (2d) 199) and by the Supreme Court of the United States. (See In re Isserman, 345 U.S. 286.) The details of ISSERMAN's representation of JEFFERS' S.P.U. are established by testimony of Jeffers and Herbert K. Sorrell, in the libel suit, and by various exhibits, including S.P.U. minutes and documents (e.g., a memorandum from Isserman to Jeffers stating S.P.U. has "no more chance than a cake of ice in an atomic blaze" and a telegram from Isserman to Jeffers care of FRANK PESTANA, an identified Communist attorney who took the Fifth Amendment in 1952, stating "Herb [referring to HERBERT K. SORRELL, President of the C.S.U.] has all the details".)

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in 1933 Reichstag fire trial in Berlin; presently a candidate for United States Senator in California, (June 8, 1954 primary).

3. JOHN T. McTERNAN, partner in Margolis, McTernan & Branton; active in local branch of National Lawyers Guild with BERTRAM, BOOLE, ISTERIAN, etc. According to testimony before House Committee and in Jeffers trial, by DAVID AARON, a highly secret meeting of selected Communist lawyers was held at McTERNAN's house in 1947, just before the National Lawyers Guild Convention in Santa Monica, where the "fraction" was addressed by ROBERT J. SILBERSTEIN, national executive secretary of the Lawyers' Guild from Washington, D.C., who himself has been identified as a Communist and taken the Fifth Amendment.

4. MILTON S. TYRE, former partner in Margolis, McTernan & Tyre. Active with BERTRAM, et al. in Lawyers Guild. Admitted Communist membership in sworn statement to investigator for House Committee, William Wheeler; later took the Fifth Amendment when asked to testify in public session in 1952.

5. DAVID AARON, former employee of National Labor Relations Board, 21st Region (Los Angeles office); handled individual strikers' cases involving assault & battery etc. during 1946 strike; active in Lawyers Guild with BERTRAM et al.; brother of BENJAMIN AARON, former WSB Public Member and teacher at UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations; admitted ex-Communist who named 32 other attorneys, including ESTERMAN, MR. and MRS. FRANK PESTANA; MARGOLIS, et al., as having been fellow members of the C.P. lawyers' group in L.A., known as the "Angels Club" in 1946. Testified before House Committee in 1952 and at Jeffers' trial in 1953.

6. RICHARD RICHARDS, present chairman of the Los Angeles Democratic County Central Committee and Democratic-endorsed candidate for State Senator from L.A. County (36th District). RICHARDS has for several years shared law offices with ALEXANDER H. SCHULLMAN. He has NOT, to this reporter's knowledge, ever been identified by sworn testimony as a Communist Party member. (A pre-Jeffers juror in the libel suit, MRS. ETHEL M. SMITH, 1037 Hyperion Ave., Los Angeles, who admitted after the trial that she had been a student at the ACTORS LABORATORY THEATER, a Communist-run little theater group in Hollywood, has stated that RICHARD RICHARDS is the son of a woman relative of hers, apparently her aunt or cousin.) RICHARDS himself called the S.E.C. counsel during the trial to request that CHARLES DAGGETT, subpoenaed as a witness, be released without being required to testify. DAGGETT was an "unfriendly" witness before the House Committee in 1951, but testified in 1952, admitting previous C.P. membership and naming 32 fellow members of the C.P. DAGGETT was a member of the SCREEN PUBLICISTS GUILD. RICHARDS handled individual strikers' criminal cases for the C.S.U. during the 1946 strike.

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12. JOHN W. PORTER and JACK TURNER, associated with MARGOLIS, McTERMAN, TYRE, etc.; identified as Communists before House Committee by AARON and TYRE; took the Fifth Amendment in 1952. Limited participation in C.S.U. affairs.

All of these attorneys, except Bodle and Richards, have been publicly identified as Communists or ex-Communists.

--BACKGROUND OF GEORGE E. BODLE--

As stated above, GEORGE E. BODLE "drew up the Constitution of the CONFERENCE OF STUDIO UNIONS" according to FERRILL's testimony at the Jeffers' trial. (p. 47)

Bodle is a graduate of Stanford University Law School and was admitted to the California bar in 1934.

In 1937, Bodle became associated with the PACIFIC COAST LABOR BUREAU (now known as the NATIONAL LABOR BUREAU), and its director, HENRY P. MELNIKOW. The Melnikow "Labor Bureau" provides "economic counsel" and representation in arbitrations for labor unions. Melnikow formerly served as economic counsel for Harry Bridges' INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION. (According to a statement by JAMES LANEY, Bodle's former law partner, and information received from DAN JOHNSON, former employee of the Melnikow staff, BODLE has a current "working arrangement" with MELNIKOW, whereby Melnikow handles union arbitrations and refers legal matters to Bodle. Under this arrangement, Melnikow and Bodle have handled matters within the past two years in Los Angeles for RETAIL CLERKS LOCAL 770, A.F.L., headed by JOSEPH T. DEBELVA, and the Metropolitan Bus Lines Grievance Committee of the BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN.)

While apparently still associated with the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau (1937-39), Bodle commenced representing Ronald Reagan-5474 Southern

California, in the printing trades and the motion picture industry.

Bodle became the attorney for the SCREEN CARTOONISTS GUILD, in 1937, which Jeffers, Sorrell, and MAX SILVER, former Organizational Secretary of the Los Angeles County branch of the Communist Party, all admitted in sworn testimony at the Jeffers trial, was a Communist-controlled union. The secretary of the Screen Cartoonists Guild, CHARLOTTE DARLING (married name - Charlotte Darling Adams), was a C.P. member when the Guild was created. She testified in 1953 before the House Committee and at the Jeffers trial (pp. 5-8) that she attended C.P. meetings with ED GILBERT and FRANK HELLIX of SCREEN SET DESIGNERS LOCAL 1421, who helped the cartoonists organize their own Guild. She further testified at the Jeffers trial (Testimony, p. 11) that WILLIAM POMERANCE, an employee of the National Labor Relations Board, had been hired as the business agent of the Cartoonists Guild upon the recommendation of Herb Sorrell and the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau. Sorrell told the Hearings Subcommittee in 1948, "I didn't know Pomerance... Now Mr. Bodle - I know him for getting Mr. Pomerance the job, because Mr. Bodle recommended him." (Hearings pursuant to H.Res. 111, 80th Cong., Vol. 3, p. 1917). (POMERANCE was identified before the House Committee as a Communist by at least three witnesses; took the Fifth Amendment as to prior membership in the C.P. BODLE himself testified before the California Committee in 1942 that he knew CHARLOTTE DARLING and EDWARD HILBERMAN in the SCREEN CARTOONISTS GUILD, but never noticed or observed any Communistic influence in any of the unions he represented. HILBERMAN has been identified as a C.P. member by at least two witnesses before the House Committee; (see also Adams Testimony at Jeffers trial, p. 10). HILBERMAN is currently in business with POMERANCE in New York making T-V

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films.) After leaving the Cartoonists, POMERANCE became executive secretary of the SCREEN WRITERS GUILD, and was active during the 1945 C.S.U. strike as a member of the so-called "Citizens Committee to Aid the Motion Picture Strikers", identified by the House Committee and the California Committee as a Communist front organization.

BODLE's ex-wife, Alice Penneman, who reportedly left him because of opposition to his pro-Communist activities, and is referred to in the 1943 Report of the California Committee under the name of Alice Ingraham [p. 94], was Assistant Executive Secretary of the Screen Writers Guild during the administration of WILLIAM POMERANCE. In 1946 or early 1947, POMERANCE announced he was resigning his Screen Writers Guild position to devote full time to helping the second C.S.U. strike. [See Hearings, pursuant to H.Res. 111, 80th Cong., Vol. 3, p. 19167]

BODLE was also attorney for the SCREEN OFFICE EMPLOYEES UNION, (S.O.E.U.), another affiliate of the Painters' International, which Jeffers, Sorrell, and MAX SILVER all admitted at the Jeffers trial was another Communist-dominated union. (BERNARD "BENJAMIN" LUSHER, S.O.E.U. business agent has been identified as a C.P. member before the House Committee; took the Fifth Amendment in 1953. After the second C.S.U. strike was lost, LUSHER went to work as business agent for the Los Angeles local of the UNITED OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, identified as a Communist-controlled union.)

While associated with the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau, Bodle was frequently seen in the company of JIM KIBRE, also known in the Communist Party as "EARST WOOD". (At least one witness known to your reporter believes he saw Bodle and Kibre together in San Francisco meetings.

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in the middle 1930's.) KIBRE has been identified as a Communist by at least three witnesses before the House Committee. (See also Adams testimony at Jeffers trial, pp. 12-14.) Secret reports by KIBRE on his activities within the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (I.A.T.S.E.) in Hollywood in 1937 and 1938, written to LOUIS GOLDBLATT, secretary-treasurer of Bridges' I.L.W.U., and to top C.P. officials fell into the hands of the police and excerpts were printed in the proceedings of the Kearns Subcommittee investigating the Hollywood Motion Picture Jurisdictional Strikes. (Hearings pursuant to H.Res. 111, 80th Cong., Vol. 3, p. 1750-1758, February and March, 1948.) BODLE admits meeting with KIBRE during this period, and knowing GOLDBLATT's brother, SAM. (See California 1943 Report, p. 94.)

According to his testimony before the California Committee (See 1943 Report, p. 95), BODLE participated in the formation of the "Unemployment Conference" of Studio Unions in 1938. Others participating were KIBRE and SORRELL, according to testimony at the Jeffers trial by CHARLOTTE DARLING ADAMS who was the secretary-treasurer of the "Unemployment Conference". (Adams Testimony, pp. 14-15) SORRELL was the chairman, and he claimed that "We accomplished quite a number of things in this unemployment conference in spite of the fact that it was called communistic". (Kearns Hearings, Vol. 3, p. 1873.)

Also, in 1938, (See 1943 California Committee Report, p. 94), BODLE became acquainted with LEO GALLAGHER, and was associated in a trial with CHARLES J. KATZ. (According to the Los Angeles Times, issue of June 2, 1941, BODLE, SORRELL, and others co-sponsored a testimonial dinner in honor of LEO GALLAGHER at which the announced theme was "ON THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY".)

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In 1939, JEFF KIBRE was expelled from the I.A.T.S.E. and he then formed the UNITED STUDIO TECHNICIANS GUILD (U.S.T.G.), as the vehicle for taking studio workers into the C.I.O. led in California by BRIDGES and GOLDBLATT. This effort failed when the U.S.T.G. lost an N.L.R.B. election conducted industry-wide and KIBRE vanished from the Hollywood scene. (He was active in the Communist-led aircraft strike at North American Aviation Co. in 1940, and then became head of the C.I.O. International Fishermen and Allied Workers Union on the West Coast. When that union (I.F.A.W.A.) was expelled from the C.I.O. as Communist-dominated in 1950, it affiliated with HARRY BRIDGES' I.L.W.U. with KIBRE remaining at the head. At present, KIBRE is a legislative representative for the I.L.W.U. in Washington, D. C.) A defense of KIBRE and SORRELL on charges of Communism appears in the May, 1954, issue of the pro-Communist magazine, FRONTIER, at pp. 20-22. This article, entitled "The Hollywood Story", specifically refers to Sorrell's denial of Communist Party membership "in a libel case that arose from the 1946 dispute", obviously referring to the Jeffers case.

According to this Frontier article, "After Kibre failed, the trade union opposition to the Rioff regime fell to the A.F.L. Painters union, led by Herb Sorrell, a tough ex-prize fighter who finally met the same fate as Kibre."

(At the Jeffers trial, in 1953, SORRELL testified he joined the HARRY BRIDGES DEFENSE COMMITTEE and other movements to oppose the I.L.W.U. leader's deportation as an alien Communist, because "Bridges gave me help when I needed it and the least I could do was to get on Harry Bridges' Committee". That "help" from BRIDGES, according to Sorrell's testimony

(p. 313) was given when the I.L.W.U. leader "financed JEFF KIERE and the U.S.T.O." For a discussion of successive visits by HARRY BRIDGES and GEORGE BODLE to a San Quentin convict who was refusing offers of help from a Communist-influenced "defense committee", see 1943 California Committee Report, p. 176 and ff., especially p. 197.)

Late in 1940 or early in 1941, according to the transcript of testimony of MAX SILVER at the Jeffers trial, Communist Party officials launched another effort to "establish a progressive trade union center in Hollywood instead of the I.A.T.S.E." (Tr., p. 5; see article headed "L.A. Steelpigeon 'Sings' in Libel Suit", in People's World, 1/18/54.)

Preliminary discussion about the organization of the Conference of Studio Unions was held between ATTORNEY GEORGE BODLE, MATT PELLMAN (also known as MAX APPELBAUM), Trade Union Secretary for the Los Angeles branch of the C.P., and MAX SILVER, then head of the Los Angeles Communist Party in BODLE's law offices. (See Testimony of Silver, pp. 7-9; Hollywood Reporter, 1/12/54; Hollywood Citizen-News, 1/15/54; People's World, 1/18/54.)

According to Silver, the C.S.U. was built around four Communist-created unions: the SCREEN CARTOONISTS GUILD, the SCREEN OFFICE EMPLOYEES GUILD, the SCREEN PUBLICISTS GUILD, and the FILM TECHNICIANS, LOCAL 683, I.A.T.S.E.. He identified as key Communists in the Conference: WILLIAM POMERANCE of the Cartoonists; BLANCHE COLE, sister of one of the "Hollywood Ten", who became C.S.U.'s Recording Secretary; BERNARD LUSNER of the S.O.F.G.; JOHN MARTIN and NORVAL CRUTCHER of the Film Technicians, and MIN SELVIN of the S.O.F.G. (See Testimony of Max Silver at Jeffers trial, pp. 5-33.)

In his testimony before the California Committee, BODLE established that he "was the attorney for the Union Guild Council which had been formed from independent Hollywood unions in 1940 or 1941"; that his work "was not

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for the Council as such but as the legal representative for certain of the Guilds which formed the Council". (California 1943 Report, pp. 94-95.)

According to the Daily Variety of November 3, 1941, the C.S.U. was publicly "launched" at that time with the adoption of the Bodle-drafted Constitution by Sorrell's Local 644, with similar approvals soon to follow from the SCREEN OFFICE EMPLOYEES GUILD, SCREEN CARTOONISTS GUILD, and FILM TECHNICIANS LOCAL 683.

Between 1940 and 1942, BODLE was attorney for the Screen Cartoonists Guild, the Screen Office Employees Guild, and the Screen Publicists Guild. (During the 1945 and 1946 strikes, C.S.U. and the Film Technicians were represented by E. H. MARSHALL. The Screen Publicists were represented by MILTON TIER and another former National Labor Relations Board official, MILTON GUTTLER, became the business representative.) As such, BODLE worked with William Pomerance, David Hilberman, Charlotte Earling, Herbert K. Sorrell, and Marval Grutcher. (Bodle Testimony, 1942). Grutcher later became the husband of Min Selvin. (Sorrell testified to the Grutcher-Selvin marital relationship, at the Jeffers trial, p. 657.)

A dossier of pro-Communist action taken at meetings of the CONFERENCE OF STUDIO UNIONS for the period 1942-1946 was made part of the record in the Kearns Subcommittee hearings. (Hearings pursuant to H.Res. 111, 80th Cong., Vol. 3, pp. 1621-1622.) True copies of the actual C.S.U. minutes were produced by BODLE pursuant to the instructions of the Court at the Jeffers trial and admitted into evidence.

The following typical excerpts from a few of the C.S.U. minutes for 1942 reveal active participation by BODLE in pro-Communist activities of the Conference:

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1. Meeting of February 18, 1942 - "George Bodle reported on the activities of the Dies Committee" and "Reported on Tenney Committee activities."

(Note: According to the People's World, August 30, 1941, BODLE was a co-sponsor of a state-wide conference on "civil rights", to be held at San Francisco, September 27, 1941, protesting the California legislative investigation of Un-American Activities and opposing legislation aimed at outlawing the Communist Party.)

Bodle "recommended that Conference go on record against any further appropriations."

"President Sorrell appointed Romance, Cole, Martin, and Bodle to draft telegrams" opposing appropriations for investigations into Communist activities, which were sent to Governor Olson and "to local Congressmen".

"Motion by Hilberman...that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the producers in regard to questions of enemy aliens in the studios."

"John Martin...stated it was his belief that the union's obligation to these people should continue until any charge of subversive activities had been proved by the Federal government."

"Bodle suggested policy to be laid down..."

"Sorrell appointed Martin, Bodle, and Sorrell was suggested as the third member" of the Committee...

"Motion by Hilberman, second by Cole 'That Committee on Alien Matter Martin, Bodle, and Sorrell...inform [a person described in the minutes as "turning over information to Jack Tenney"] that the Conference opposes the handing over of any information gathered from unions to any but responsible authorities.' Motion carried."

2. Meeting of March 12, 1942 - attended by George Bodle, and his legal associate, Lou Stein - "Secretary McNight stated that the telegram protesting the Dies Committee had been sent to the ... House Representatives from Los Angeles County."

(Note: In January, 1943, Herbert F. Sorrell, Attorney Louis Stein, and other Hollywood figures signed a message opposing renewal of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.)

"The Conference discussed attitude on matter of questionnaires in the studios" and "a committee to draft a statement on matters of common interest outside the scope of production was appointed by President Sorrell. The following delegates were named to serve on the committee, Bodle, Cole, Ronald Reagan, Regan, 5478."

"President Sorrell appointed Hilberman to take Cole's place on the committee to draft publicity pamphlet."

3. Special Meeting of June 1, 1942 at office of Screen Cartoonists. - Present - 11 delegates, including Sorrell, Lusher, Cole, Fomerance, Hilberman, and Attorney George Bodle.

"Meeting was called to discuss the situation regarding the middle action against Harry Bridges, and to determine what action, if any, should be taken by the Conference and its affiliated unions."

"Fomerance, Sorrell, and Bodle particularly supplied data and information regarding the history of Bridges' work and the campaigns which have been conducted against him. They pointed out the implications of the move on middle's part at this time; what forces are working against Bridges and finally what an extremely bad effect such action must have on the unity of the country at this time and particularly on the effort of labor in the war."

"After considerable discussion of the facts involved, the motion was offered by HILBERMAN, seconded by LAMBERTSON [a Cartoonists' delegate] that 'The C.S.U. put out a factual bulletin on Bridges which shall be sent to the membership of all affiliated unions.' Motion carried."

"Committee composed of FOMERANCE, BOULE, and LAMBERTSON was appointed to compose a factual bulletin, which should be brought to regular meeting, Wednesday, June 10th, for approval of delegates."

(Note: MAY SELV R, a Communist for 20 years, testified at the Jeffers trial [Testimony, pp. 29-30] that "the Conference was politically alert and some of the delegates were always raising things that the Party thought were essential to the future welfare of the working class. I was under the impression at that time and still am that the Conference of Studio Unions occupied itself with political problems to a greater extent even than such Communist-dominated unions that were later expelled from the C.I.O. for Communist domination.")

According to HARRY SORRELL, "Mr. Bodle was with me most of that time" during the formative years of the C.S.U.; Sorrell says that he "released him to go to the War Manpower Commission at the beginning of the war. Later, he went into the army", and it was not until 1947 or 1948 when the

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C.S.U. President was "able to associate myself with him" again. (Hearings pursuant to H.Res. 111, 80th Cong., Vol.3, p. 1872.)

Sometime during World War II, as Sorrell testified at the Jeffers trial, BODLE informed SORRELL he needed help in representing the C.S.U., and formed a partnership with FRANK PESTANA, known as BODLE & PESTANA. (Sorrell Testimony, pp. 47-48.)

The record is not quite clear as to BODLE's military status during World War II. Presumably, as appears from Sorrell's testimony, BODLE was either reclassified I-A by his draft board or actually directed to report for induction. On or about August 24, 1942, BODLE was appointed Deputy Regional Director for the War Manpower Commission in this area, with offices at 1355 Market Street, in San Francisco. He served as deputy to War Manpower Commission official WILLIAM K. HOPKINS, presently Labor Relations Manager for Columbia Pictures Studio in Hollywood. At the Jeffers trial, SORRELL testified he "got Mr. Bodle his job" at the W.M.C. (P. 838 of Sorrell Testimony at Jeffers trial. In an off-the-record exchange, SORRELL told the U.S. attorneys, Robert W. Gilbert and Louis A. Nissen, who had accused him of lying, that he had conferred with W.M.C. Head PAUL V. McNUTT, regarding HOPKINS' appointment. Seeking to corroborate his challenged testimony that "Paul McNutt was a personal friend of mine" and that he got Bodle his job, SORRELL said that early in the War, HOPKINS was being considered for appointment as W.M.C. Regional Director, and HARRY BRIDGES had blocked his appointment. SORRELL said he "always found Hopkins to be a good guy", so he spoke with McNUTT and then "called up Harry Bridges and got him to withdraw his objections". In gratitude, according to SORRELL, "Hopkins let me pick one of his two chief deputies,

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and I named George Rodle for the job". This story was confirmed in part by RALPH CLARE of Studio Transportation Drivers Local 359, U.M.W., who knew of the incident generally insofar as it related to HOPKINS' appointment. CLARE says that some of these long distance calls were made from the office of PAT CAGLEY, former labor relations advisor to the Major Motion Picture Producers.)

On October 17, 1942, RENA VALE, an admitted ex-Communist functionary who gave testimony to the California Committee that GERE CORRELL had acted as the door-keeper at the Los Angeles County Communist Party convention on or about May 1, 1938, also charged that GEORGE F. FOLLY, attorney for the Screen Readers Guild and the Screen Publicists Guild, had been an instructor for the Communist Party in San Francisco, California, during the period when she had been a party member. (In 1948, CORRELL told the Kearns Subcommittee in Washington that RENA VALE "went to the insane asylum". (Hearings pursuant to H.R.S. 111, 80th Cong., Vol. 3, p. 16.) During the Jeffers trial, CORRELL said he received his information regarding RENA VALE from the attorney who represented him at the Kearns Subcommittee hearings, GEORGE FOLLY, (Correll Testimony, p. 767), but that what FOLLY actually said was that she "had been in an institution". (Correll Testimony, p. 339.) CORRELL contends that later FOLLY explained he meant that RENA VALE had been incarcerated in Bisbee, Arizona, for running a house of prostitution. (Correll Testimony, pp. 234-235.) Although challenged at the Jeffers trial in 1953 to produce any evidence that RENA VALE had been in either an insane asylum or a jail, CORRELL failed to do so, saying "I haven't seen Mr. Rodle ...I called him and he is tied up on something." (P.833))

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Following World War II, BODLE returned to the Southern California area and his association with SORRELL. According to the L. A. Times, issue of March 10, 1947, he was chosen Chairman of the American Veterans Committee (A.V.C.) for this area. According to the People's World of May 2, 1947, the Local A.V.C. was conducting a drive to secure investigation of an alleged "Anti-Jewish Party". (RONALD REAGAN, past president of the Screen Actors Guild, testified at the Jeffers trial regarding Communist infiltration of the local A.V.C., which led to revocation of the charter of the Hollywood Chapter of the organization.) On October 1, 1947, the People's World listed GEORGE KENNEDY as a signatory to an American Veterans Committee resolution, opposing the "loyalty check" for public employees in Los Angeles County. (The C.I.O. Labor Herald for September 30, 1947, reported that BODLE was a member of a group that met with Supervisor Darby to protest "loyalty checks" for county employees.)

On October 6, 1947, the People's World stated that Attorney BODLE had filed a writ to place the name of JOHN R. RODEN on the election ballot. (The role of the Communists in the recall of City Councilman Beade McClanahan and the election of City Councilman John R. Roden in the 13th Councilmanic District is well known in Los Angeles political circles. The Daily News of March 19, 1948, lists Bodle as a member of the "13th Councilmanic District Citizens Committee" protesting race restrictions in the Echo Park District.)

On November 25, 1947, the People's World reported that BODLE was a speaker at a so-called "Rally for Freedom" in Civic Auditorium, protesting the interruption of an alleged I.O.F. meeting at the home of HUGH HARDYMAN.

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On March 3, 1948, BODLE appeared together with HERBERT K. SERRELL as "attorney for Mr. Serrell" before the Kearns Subcommittee in Washington, D. C., and was sworn in at Serrell's request to help him reply to "so many assertions and assumptions and analyses and so much hearsay that I am a Communist". (Hearings pursuant to H.Res. 111, 80th Cong., Vol. 3, p. 1837) When a member of the Subcommittee reminded him that "you say you have always disliked lawyers", Serrell promptly replied "I get along with Mr. Bodle". (p. 1894-1895) During the course of his testimony, Bodle explained the libel laws of the State of California, and his great familiarity with them. (p. 1934-1935) It was in these same hearings that the Federal Bureau of Investigation identified Serrell's handwriting on Communist Party membership cards. (Hearings, Vol. 3, p. 2280). BODLE stated under oath that these cards "on their face are so open to objection as to be ridiculous as the basis for any sort of charges" and that the charges of pro-Communist affiliation on the part of Serrell were "false" and "damnable". BODLE said it was "intolerable" for Serrell to "have his name dragged through the mud in this fashion". (Hearings, Vol. 3, pp. 2120-2121; L.A. Examiner, March 6, 1948. On March 15, 1951, the Painters' International found Serrell guilty of pro-Communist associations and barred him from holding union office for 5 years. The Findings and Conclusions of the International's General Executive Board regarding Serrell are contained in Exhibit No. 129 in the Jeffers case. Serrell says he has a suit pending against the Painters International [Testimony, p. 247], in which he seeks \$64,000 damages for their action. [Testimony, p. 617] BODLE informed WALTER COWAN of the Los Angeles Joint Board of Culinary Workers that he had been conferring with Serrell while he was under cross-examination in the Jeffers case. Serrell informed your reporter that among the very first work he got when

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he went into the painting contracting business, after leaving Local 644, were contracts to paint the homes of G. ROSE BULL on Rosmore Ave. and of J. S. LINDY, his law partner, on Los Feliz Boulevard.)

In December, 1948, ROSE was serving as Vice President of the "Americans for a Progressive Israel" (Hashomer Hatzair), affiliated with the Progressive Zionist League (PAZL), which is reported to be the United States branch of HAFAK. (Kiflilet Hashomer Hatzair), the openly pro-Communist "United Workers Party of Israel".

On May 6, 1949, the California Jewish Voice listed ROSE as President of the "Americans for a Progressive Israel." And on May 20, 1949, the People's World announced ROSE would be a speaker at their meeting on May 24th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Harris. (There is information that ROSE is still active in clandestine meetings of this U.S. affiliate of "HAFAK".)

The Los Angeles Examiner of September 4, 1949, reports ROSE as chairman of a so-called "Citizens Committee to Investigate Municipal Affairs."

In March of 1951, ROSE is reported to have participated in the "Lawyers Committee" against loyalty oaths for members of the Bar.

In 1952, ROSE was a member of the Executive Board of the local chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

Since 1953, Mrs. William W. Taylor (Shirley W. Taylor), identified as an active Communist and white wife of a Negro Communist leader, has been employed as confidential secretary in ROSE's law offices in the Spring Arcade Bldg., 541 S. Spring St., Los Angeles. (During the 1950 election campaign, (October 29th), Mrs. Taylor attended a closed C.P. meeting of the Los Angeles Communist Party for discussion of the impending elections. Her husband

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took the Fifth Amendment in 1953 at Los Angeles when subpoenaed during a Senate Subcommittee investigation of subversive activity in the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C., where he was formerly employed.)

On January 5, 1954, BODLE testified under subpoena before the California Committee on Un-American Activities and his testimony was described by Chairman Hugh Burns as "evasive". (Los Angeles Times, January 6, 1954, Part I, p. 20; Los Angeles Examiner, January 6, 1954.)

---EFFORTS OF W. J. BASSETT TO SUPPRESS TESTIMONY
APPERT TO SCHULMAN---

Los Angeles Superior Judge William B. McKesson twice sustained demurrers filed by Screen Extras Guild to the complaint in the Jeffers \$200,000 libel suit, and finally entered a default judgment against Jeffers and in favor of the Guild for \$3,600.

BERTMAN appealed this judgment to the California District Court of Appeal, which reversed, and remanded the libel action for trial on November 5, 1951. (Hearing was denied by the State Supreme Court on December 28, 1951. Jeffers v. Screen Extras Guild, Inc., 107 Cal. App. (2d) 253; 237 P. (2d) 51.)

The trial was originally set for November 29, 1952. S. .G. began taking Jeffers' deposition on October 31, 1952, and concluded on January 24, 1953. (There are 13 volumes of his deposition.)

During the course of Jeffers' deposition, there were numerous references by him in the form of testimony and explanation of documents produced relating to HERBERT K. SCHRELL, ALEXANDER H. SCHULMAN, RALPH RODDY,

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and W. J. BASSETT.

(NOTE: BASSETT forced the removal of PAUL COSS, Citizen editor, to make room for RODDY. Your reporter is informed that "The Citizen Advertising Agency" was incorporated for RODDY, "business manager" of the Los Angeles Citizen, official publication of the A.F. of L. Central Labor Council, Building Trades Council, Metal Trades Council, and Allied Printing Trades Council, and BASSETT, Secretary of the Central Labor Council by ATTORNEY SCHULLMAN sometime prior to 1950. RODDY formerly was on the payrolls of Daily Variety and Pat Casey of the Motion Picture Producer's Association, worked closely with Herb Sorrell.)

For example, during November and December, 1952, Jeffers testified on deposition to the following:

1. That on December 10, 1945, talks were held regarding a proposed merger of the SCREEN PLAYERS UNION (S.P.U.) and the SCREEN EXTRAS GUILD (S.E.G.) at the offices of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. That the Council was represented there by President "TOMMY" GANFORD and Secretary W. J. BASSETT. That the S.P.U. was represented by SORRELL, JEFFERS, SCHULLMAN, and two of Jeffers' close associates, JACK FITZPATRICK, now deceased, and DON WAYSON. According to Jeffers "I think it was Mr. SORRELL who made arrangements to get together with the Central Labor Council." (Deposition, Vol. X, pp. 72-75)

2. That such merger talks were originally set up with representatives of the A. F. of L. Actors' International (Associated Actors and Artists of America), namely, JOHN HALLS and CLAUDE McCUE, in discussions in the office of STEWART BEACHUM, then N.L.R.B. Regional Director, on November 20, 1945, and in the office of the SCREEN OFFICE EMPLOYEES GUILD (S.O.E.G.) at the "Crossroads-of-the-World" Building on November 21, 1945, by SORRELL, JEFFERS, and GLEN PRATT of S.O.E.G. (Deposition, Vol. X, pp. 77-78)

3. That between the above meetings with HALLS and McCUE on the morning of November 20th at the N.L.R.B. and on November 21, at S.O.E.G., a meeting was held to discuss "Consolidation of S.P.U. and S.E.G." at 5 p.m. on November 20, 1945, at the offices of Ronald Reagan-5486

STUDIO PAINTERS LOCAL 644, attended by SERRELL, PRATT, JEFFERS, BEN MARGOLIS, the Communist Attorney, and GEORGE BRADLEY, an International Vice-President of the Building Service Employees International Union. (MAX SILVER testified at the Jeffers trial that BRADLEY "was" a member of the C.P. [Testimony, p. 21] According to the Serrell Testimony [P. 45], "George Bradley ran for political office at one time on the Communist Party ticket".)

4. That Jeffers "knew Mr. RODDY and I talked to him quite often...I had discussion constantly with Mr. RODDY...I discussed things with Mr. RODDY relative to everything that came up during the period of the Screen Players Union since from the time I joined it up until the time it was dissolved and became defunct". (Deposition, Vol. VIII, pp. 18-19. The S.E.G. attorneys asked RODDY to appear as a Guild witness at the Jeffers trial and he refused.)

5. That, as far back as September 12, 1944, the S.P.U. minutes show that JEFFERS was authorized to contact SCHULLMAN for the purpose of instituting a "Million Dollar Suit against the Guild for Libel", referring to the Screen Actors Guild. (Deposition, Vol. X, pp. 133-134)

EDD X. RUSSELL, first President of S.E.G., now West Coast representative of Actors Equity, recalls that during the S.P.U.-S.E.G. merger talks at the Central Labor Council in 1945, referred to above, SERRELL told BASSETT "God damn you, I put you in as Secretary of the Council and I can take you out!" (At the Kearns Hearings in 1948, Serrell discounted evidence that JEFF KIBRE was a Communist, because the information first appeared in the Los Angeles Citizen during the administration of J. W. BUZZELL at the Central Labor Council, stating "I traveled to Miami along with a representative of the Actors, a representative of the Teamsters, and a representative of the Musicians. We got a man out there...to investigate BUZZELL. He investigated him. We did not send him to jail, but they removed him. And they elected the present man, W. J. BASSETT, in his place, and we got rid of the guy who put this stuff in the paper" about Kibre. [Hearings pursuant to H.Res. 111, 80th Cong., Vol. 3, p. 18737 The Hustons' Ronald Reagan's]

Representative referred to was G. RO CAMPBELL, identified as a C.P. member by Max Silver and others. There is no question about the good faith of the officials representing the Teamsters and the Actors in their opposition to BUZZELLE or that their motives were different from those of CORNELL and CAMPBELL.)

Sometime late in 1952, SECRETARY BASSITT contacted HOMER L. WISSEN, S.F.G. attorney, by telephone and informed Wissen that "AL SCHULLMAN called me about the Jeffers case, saying you were going to try to prove that he (Schullman) was a Commie, and that if you do, he will testify against the Guild and blow the roof off". BASSITT advised Wissen to "lay off of Schullman, because he will hurt your case if he testifies".

Wissen suggested that BASSITT speak with his law partner, ROBERT W. GILBERT. There followed a telephone conversation between BASSITT and GILBERT, in which the Central Labor Council secretary said again that the Guild should "lay off Schullman, because he is a crusader, and if he takes the stand against S. .G., there are many things he will go into which will hurt S. .G." Gilbert replied that he "didn't know if Schullman was or was not a Commie, or just what he was, but since every attorney Jeffers ever was associated with had Commie connections, the fact that Schullman represented Connolly at the Smith Act trial recently is relevant."

Early in 1953, SCHULLMAN himself called Gilbert's office and arranged a luncheon appointment at Mike Lyman's on 6th Street. Present were Schullman and an unidentified man accompanying him, Gilbert, and Wissen. Schullman stated that he knew BASSITT had spoken to the S.F.G. attorneys, and that he had called BASSITT after being advised by JEFFERS and BERTRAM that the Guild was going to try to prove he (Schullman) was a

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Communist, because of his legal representation of "Slin" Connelly. Schullman claimed he had represented Connelly "at the personal request of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States" and that he would "make F. G. look silly if the issue is raised." (Later in 1953, Schullman advised the L.A. Evening Herald and Express by letter that he had represented Connelly because he heard "a speech by a Supreme Court Justice" advocating legal representation by non-Communist lawyers for unpopular causes.)

Schullman urged that the Guild make a cash settlement with Portman, but was told he should persuade Jeffers to withdraw the suit.

--THE BOOKENDERS' LIBEL SUIT--

Following his refusal to take RASSETT's strong advice to "lay off" Schullman late in 1952, ATTORNEY GILBERT, who had represented the Central Labor Council for almost 10 years, began to receive reports from N.E. of L. clients that RASSETT was criticizing them for using GILBERT, GISS and IRVIN, and suggesting they use SOULE & LOWERY instead. (During 1953, LOWERY suddenly returned to Oregon without explanation. He was succeeded as SOULE's law partner by DANIEL FUGL, previously a C.I.O. attorney in San Francisco.

One of the first such reports came from WALTER R. STANBERRY, then an International Representative of the BOOKENDERS INTERNATIONAL. At a discussion in front of the N.E.P.S. offices at 111 W. 7th St., Stanberry informed Gilbert that "RASSETT gave us hell for using IRVIN in that Bakersfield case, and told me to go to SOULE. I told him I always had received good service from your firm and was satisfied by 5489 don't like

being put up against the gun like that. After all, I'm not very high up in the labor movement, and don't want to get caught in the middle with BASSETT."

Shortly thereafter, while he was on a committee from the ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL delegated to investigate possible legal representation for a contemplated joint organizing campaign at the L. A. Times, STANSBERRY informed Gilbert that "BASSETT is sore at me for suggesting you on the Times campaign because he is pushing EDDLE." (BASSETT was Secretary of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council for many years.) On a still later occasion, after STANSBERRY had been removed from the Times Organizing Special Committee, he told Nissen the same thing and warned him to "watch out, because BASSETT is out to cut your throat and set EDDLE in there".

On November 12, 1952, BERRY BURTON filed a libel suit against L.A. BOOKBINDERS 63 and its Secretary, GEORGE E. SMITH, for \$100,000 general damages and \$100,000 special damages, on behalf of a non-union bindery. The communication at issue was a letter by Smith to various printing employers stating truthfully that the firm was non-union and paid below union scale. (Kenneth Smith and Benjamin Grossberg d/b/a S. & G. BINDERY vs. Los Angeles Bookbinders Union No. 63, L.A. Sup. Ct. #606,092.)

During 1953, at BASSETT's urging, EDDLE was employed by the Allied Printing Trades on various joint organizing campaigns (Times; Wayside Press; etc.), STANSBERRY ceased objecting to EDDLE's representation after the libel suit was filed against Smith and the Local. On one occasion when GEORGE E. SMITH continued to object to EDDLE, BASSETT told the Allied Printing Trades group, "If the Bookbinders Ronald Reagan-5490

fee on this joint program, the Central Labor Council will". On another occasion, DON McCAUGHAN, business agent of PRINTING SPECIALTIES LOCAL #388, told Smith and the group that "If Gilbert is brought in, rather than Bodle, the Printing Specialties will walk out of the joint organizing drive and grab the entire jurisdiction for itself." (JOHN DONOVAN, former employee of the CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL under FASSITT; brother of Congressman James G. Donovan of New York; husband of SUSAN D. ADAMS, who presently represents FASSITT on Community Chest activities; "former" member of the Communist Party, reportedly appeared before the Senate Committee on Internal Security under subpoena in 1953 to be questioned in executive session regarding his connections in the 1930's with the "Harold Ware Group" of Communists in the Federal Government. DONOVAN is a close associate of McCAUGHAN in his present capacity as Executive Secretary of the WESTERN CONFERENCE OF PRINTING SPECIALTY WORKERS. When forced to drop DONOVAN from the central body payroll, FASSITT arranged for his employment with Local #388.)

In October, 1953, STANBURY attended a membership meeting of Bookbinders' Local 63, accompanied by FASSITT, where the Bookbinders' International Representative was nominated for the presidency of the local. At this same meeting, certain "left-wing" members, so identified previously by the International Union, bitterly attacked Secretary George Smith and nominated a woman candidate against him. She subsequently withdrew, in light of the loud booing at the meeting from the bulk of the membership which was directed at Smith's critics. In January, 1954, when STANBURY took office as president of the local, he failed to appoint GEORGE SMITH to a single one of the various delegate positions previously held by him.

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As a result of this maneuver, SMITH was forced to resign as President of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council because he was no longer a delegate to the Allied. (When SMITH asked STANSBERRY the reason for his action depriving him of all delegate positions, he was told to "ask BASSITT why". BASSITT told SMITH that a "deal" had been made by Stansberry with SMITH'S OPPOSITION, supposedly to help SMITH out.)

Shortly, thereafter, STANSBERRY left the payroll of his International Union, and went to work for BASSITT as a paid business representative of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, where he is now employed. He remains as President of the Bookbinders' Local.

(NOTE: On March 8, 1954, FERRY BERTRAM continued and completed taking the deposition of GERALD E. SMITH in the Bookbinders' libel suit. BASSITT, WOLF and STANSBERRY all pressured SMITH at this time to settle the case with BERTRAM for a cash settlement. BASSITT previously warned SMITH to "watch his step" when talking to GILBERT about the matter, after DANIEL FOGEL overheard SMITH making an appointment to see the Bookbinders' regular attorney. STANSBERRY insisted on accompanying SMITH to his conference with Gilbert and Nissen, long-time attorneys for Local 63, before the deposition and attended part of the deposition, on which occasion STANSBERRY urged that the Union should make a cash settlement with BERTRAM. The Bookbinders' libel suit came to trial on April 27, 1954, and after selection of the jury, on May 3, 1954, Superior Judge Harold P. Huls sustained the Union's objections to the introduction of any evidence;

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discharged the jury; and placed the case off calendar, ruling that the Union's letter criticizing the non-union bindery was not libelous on its face.)

BODLE is now serving as legal counsel for the Allied Printing Trades Joint Welfare Fund, in addition to the Times Organizing Committee. According to the Los Angeles Citizen of May 7, 1954, Bodle recently represented the Printing Pressmen's International in defending unfair labor practice charges before the N.L.R.B. (WALTER J. TURNER, Vice President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union, in this area, is former Secretary of Printing Specialties, Local #38, a close friend of BASSITT, and the official who arranged with BASSITT for JOHN McKEOWN's employment with the Printing Specialties Union.)

The front page of the Citizen, edited by RALPH BERRY, for May 7, 1954, displays BODLE's picture, accompanying an article headed "UNION DISMISSES CHARGE AGAINST AFL PRESSMEN", and a picture of JOSEPH T. DeSILVA, Secretary of Retail Clerks Local 770, accompanying a story regarding a judgment obtained for the Clerks Union "by its attorney, George F. Bodle".

(NOTE: DeSILVA is the union official who resigned from the Democratic Party Advisory Council on April 5th last, and released to the press his letter to Democratic Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell which said in part "Your handling of the James Roosevelt affair and that of Representative Condon of Northern California points to panic-motivated leadership not called for in these times." DeSILVA's union has the only regular weekly A. F. of L. television program in L. A.)

This same L. A. Citizen, May 7th front page, also carried a cut of GEORGE F. SMITH, accompanying a story and DeSILVA, carried a cut of GEORGE F. SMITH, accompanying a story

headed "BOOKBINDERS WIN AS LIBEL SUIT IS DISMISSED". That story was based upon a news release sent to CITIZEN at the Citizen on behalf of the Bookbinders. The published version follows the press release verbatim, except to delete the concluding sentence which read ---"The non-union firm was represented by Attorney Perry Bertram, who recently tried a lengthy \$200,000 libel action against the Screen Extras Guild, A. F. of L., which also resulted in discharge of the jury."

A third front page Citizen story on May 11th is headed "UNION GETS PENSION PLAN". It discusses the pension plan for members of Miscellaneous Restaurant Employees Local 440, which "was formulated by GEORGE W. JEFFERS and THOMAS J. SORRELL, attorneys for the Union". This Citizen piece quotes RODRE extensively.

--REPORTS OF BASSETT TO SUMNER'S TESTIMONY
ADVERSE TO RODRE--

The Jeffers trial commenced on April 3, 1953. It was held before Superior Judge George A. Lockweiler in Department 33 of the Los Angeles Superior Court, ending in a deadlocked jury (6 to 6) on February 16, 1954, ten months later. (There is evidence of jury tampering in both the Jeffers and Bookbinders' trials by the C.P.) The Guild obtained a \$2,600 judgment for costs against Jeffers which is being appealed.

Both JEFFERS and SORRELL, during their extensive cross-examination, kept asking defense counsel if he was accusing RODRE of being a Communist, when RODRE's name came up in their testimony regarding certain events or documents relating to the C.S.U. Sorrell concluded his testimony on

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October 5, 1953, except for short rebuttal at the very end of the trial. (As indicated above, WALTER COWAN, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Joint Board of Culinary Workers met BOULE in September, 1953, at the opening of a furniture store on Vermont Avenue sponsored by JOE DE SILVA. According to Cowan, BOULE told him he had been talking with SORRELL about his testimony which was still in progress at the Jeffers trial and SORRELL was "making a monkey out of the defense in its efforts to establish that Sorrell was a Commie". Shortly afterwards, COWAN met with the U.S. attorneys for lunch at the Biltmore Hotel, and offered to cooperate with them by making available certain confidential information tending to show the C.P. affiliations of JOHN COOPER, President of the L. A. Culinary Joint Board, who was responsible for replacing ATTORNEY LEO R. SICRAN, former partner of Superior Judge Otto Fenne, with BOULE, as legal counsel for the Joint Board. COWAN told the Guild lawyers that the file containing this information had been compiled for him by private investigators and he would turn it over to the U.S. attorneys, if his International President, HUGO ERNST, gave his consent. ERNST gave his consent to GILBERT and MISS H during the St. Louis Convention of the A. F. of L. in September, 1953. Before they could get the material from COWAN, J. W. BUFFALL, who had become a local Culinary Workers official and a voting member of the Joint Board, suddenly passed away. This upset the voting balance in the Board, and COWAN, who had been the target of previous ouster efforts by COOPER, failed to transmit the material in question although promising to do so on several occasions. Subsequently, both COOPER and COWAN were returned to office in the Joint Board without opposition. MAX SILVER can positively identify JOHN COOPER as a C.P. member, who was part of the

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small "special A. F. of L. section" and regarded by Party leadership when SILVER was still an official, as "the most promising young trade union leader we [the C.F.] had in the entire A. F. of L.")

Late in December, 1953, the California Committee on Un-American Activities issued a subpoena to BOLE, in connection with its investigation of Communist infiltration in the Los Angeles School System. (About this same time, Congressman CLYDE BOYLE, a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, received an inquiry from a party he did not identify as to whether BOLE was under investigation.) None of the S.F.G. officials or attorneys were aware that BOLE had been subpoenaed.

Shortly after the first of the year, HOWARD HOLTZMANOFF, Executive Director of the L. A. Housing Authority, received a telephone call from "BENNY" BRASHAR, former labor editor of the Daily News who had recently left the paper to go on Bassett's payroll. (BRASHAR is now editing the "Almanac", a throw-away paper being distributed by the Allied Printing Council as part of the Times organizing drive. BASSETT, GILB and BRASHAR are the key figures in this campaign, and played major roles in securing national labor backing for former Congressman CLINTON D. McKIMMOW to take over as publisher of the News.)

During this phone call just after January 1, 1954, BRASHAR told HOLTZMANOFF that he "was calling for BASSETT, about a matter of serious concern to the Central Labor Council and the Housing Authority". BRASHAR said that BASSETT "understands that BOB GILBERT, one of your Housing Commissioners, has arranged to get GEORGE BOLE subpoenaed before the Burns Committee, in order to smear him in this Extras Guild libel suit" and "BASSETT wants you to check on this with your special contact with Senator Ronald Reagan-5496

Burns."

HOLTZMANN immediately had a check made with SEATH. SEATH BURNS, who said that one GORDON BOWLE was under subpoena by his Committee; that he was unaware that this ATTORNEY BOWLE was a labor attorney; and that he had "never talked with Bob Gilbert about Bowle or anything else in his life". When HOLTZMANN then tried to telephone BASSETT directly regarding this matter, his calls were not returned.

Not being aware of these developments, the S.P.C. attorneys had been informed by "BUCK" HARRIS, Public Relations Counsel for both S.P.C. and S.S.C. that a "former Communist who was not too friendly with MAX SILVER" had tipped Harris off that SILVER could testify about the formation of the S.S.C. by the Communist Party. (It later was revealed by Harris that this source was MARTIN BERKLEY, once Number Two Communist in the Hollywood Section of the Party, who testified as a friendly witness before the House Committee in 1951 and 1952 and at the Jeffers trial in 1953.)

GILBERT recalled that JIM COSTIGAN, an admitted "former" Communist himself was close to MAX SILVER. (COSTIGAN, then temporarily unemployed, came to Hollywood from the State of Washington in 1946 and since then had been associated with ROY A. BROWER, I.A.T. . . Hollywood Studio Representative, until BROWER resigned his union post late in 1953.) On or about January 4, 1954, J. GORDON SPANER, Executive Secretary of S.P.C., and his two attorneys met SILVER for the first time in their lives when COSTIGAN brought him to meet them for lunch at Levy's Restaurant during noon recess of the Jeffers trial. Among other things, SILVER told

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then about his meeting with BOOLE and ATT. LEON in BOOLE's office in 1940 or 1941, but indicated he was reluctant to testify in the Jeffers case.

On Tuesday, January 5, 1954, BOOLE appeared and testified before the California Committee in executive session at Los Angeles. Following this appearance, on the first of the hearings, Committee Chairman HUGH M. BURNS, Fresno Democrat, branded BOOLE's testimony as "evasive". (L.A. Times, 1/6/54; L.A. Examiner, 1/6/54; Daily News, 1/6/54; L.A. Mirror, 1/6/54; Herald-Express, 1/6/54)

According to SENATOR BURNS, "His answers were evasive on every encounter." (L.A. Examiner, 1/6/54) BOOLE admitted his membership in the AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE and the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, but when asked if he was or had been a Communist, replied, "NOT THAT I CAN REMEMBER...I DON'T BELIEVE I'VE EVER BEEN A MEMBER." (L.A. Examiner, 1/6/54; Daily News, Mirror, and Herald-Express on that date also quoted BOOLE as replying that he "didn't believe" he had been a C.P. member.)

Asked if he had ever paid dues to the Communist Party, BOOLE is quoted as replying that he never made any financial contributions to the Party "that I remember". (Daily News, 1/6/54) He said he had never "knowingly" joined the Party or attended a Party meeting, (Herald-Express, 1/6/54); that he "might have attended a meeting with a Communist present, but I can't remember". (Examiner, 1/6/54)

That night BOOLE issued the following statements to the press:

"I was called before the Senate Committee on Un-American Activities today and questioned about my 15 years as an attorney for labor unions.

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"I answered every question put to me, including a question of whether or not I had been a Communist. I told the committee that, although some people might think a union lawyer was a Communist, I had not been one, and in this connection I offered to answer any questions about my activities which the committee might want to put to me.

"I make this statement now because I have been informed that after I left the hearing room, the chairman of the committee characterized my testimony as being "evasive". The best answer to this is for the public to read my testimony. In fairness to me, the chairman of the committee should make it public."

BASSETT was the only one of several leading local A.F. of L. officials contacted before BODLE testified, who actually intervened on his behalf. Following his testimony, BASSETT personally called HOLTZENDORFF and asked him to arrange a conference with SENATOR BURNS.

A meeting was held, in the Housing Director's office a day or two later, according to HOLTZENDORFF, attended by SENATOR BURNS, BASSETT, BRASHFAR, and HOLTZENDORFF. BASSETT told the Senator that BODLE was his personal attorney and legal counsel for the A. F. of L. in Los Angeles; that the BURNS statement terming the testimony "evasive" was a "terrible black eye" to the American Federation of Labor; that if BODLE had been evading it was only because he had been informed that GILBERT, his "professional rival", had arranged for him to be subpoenaed in order to "muzz" him in the Jeffers case. SENATOR BURNS explained to BASSETT that he had never talked to BOB GILBERT; that he hadn't known that BODLE was an A. F. of L. lawyer when he was subpoenaed; that he had inquired of the Committee staff after HOLTZENDORFF's previous inquiry and found that BODLE's name turned up in the Committee's "screening" of employees of the L. A. School System; that BODLE had been a paid lecturer in the city schools receiving per diem compensation within the past several years, and that is why he was subpoenaed in the first place. (The January 1954 Hearings dealt

with C.P. infiltration into "sensitive spots in the fields of education, communications, transportation and public utilities". Examiner, 1/6/54.

ROBLE had also been attorney for the Electrical Workers' Union, (I.W.O.U.) during the recent Southern California Edison strike, but he is understood has been removed as their attorney by International Representative GEORGE MULKEY. Your reporter is informed that MULKEY, who himself was a C.P. member in the 1920's but is strongly anti-Communist today, spoke to BASSITT regarding ROBLE at the time of his removal as I.W.O.U. counsel, but BASSITT shrugged it off, saying MULKEY was just bitter at ROBLE for threatening to bring up MULKEY's own background of early C.P. membership when he testified against the C.P.U. during the Kearns Sub-committee hearings in 1948.)

When BASSITT asked JONES how the ROBLE matter could be cleared up, the Senator offered to allow ROBLE to resume the witness stand, since the hearings had not been concluded. The Senator assured BASSITT that if ROBLE gave truthful and direct answers when he returned, the Committee would announce to the press that it was satisfied with his testimony, as so completed. JONES said that ROBLE could be heard at practically any time within the next several days, in executive session, by merely presenting his card to the sergeant-at-arms at the hearing room. BASSITT told the Senator that ROBLE definitely would be there to testify. However, the next day or so, BRASHAR called up to say that "Attorney ROBLE was tied up and would be unable to testify, but hoped that the Committee would keep its offer open". (The Committee has again scheduled hearings in Los Angeles, during this coming June, but there is no indication that ROBLE has agreed to testify then.)

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On January 6, 1954, ATTORNEY GILBERT went to see MAX SILVER at his home, where the former C.P. official agreed with him that he would testify in the Jeffers trial if subpoenaed. HOWARD COSTIGAN was promptly informed by S.E.C. counsel of SILVER's decision to testify under subpoena.

During afternoon recess of the Jeffers trial, on January 7th, COSTIGAN told SHANES and the others that "As a responsible trade unionist, I felt BASSETT should be warned that I had dug up evidence regarding BODLE which was going to be presented in open court. I had to give the Secretary of the Council a chance to disassociate himself from BODLE first". He said that during a discussion of the possibility of his (COSTIGAN's) securing employment through the Central Labor Council with the A.I.D. Charity program, he mentioned to BASSETT that SILVER was going to testify regarding BODLE at the Jeffers trial, in a few days.

That evening, (January 7th), ATTORNEY WILLIAM ROSENTHAL, former Democratic Assemblyman and ex-treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee, telephoned GILBERT at his home. (It was later reported that SIGMUND ARNITZ and ROPE RENDON, employees of the GARMENT WORKERS UNION (I.L.O.W.U.) had been attempting to secure Gilbert's home telephone during the day on Friday after ROSENTHAL had failed to reach him at the office. ROSENTHAL was serving as special counsel for the I.L.O.W.U. in defending several criminal matters arising out of recent strikes. POLLY GOULD, mentioned earlier in this report, who had been an employee of JIMMY TARANTINO, and was a friend of HERB SCHRELL, gave ROSENTHAL as a reference to the S.E.C. lawyers when offering to locate witnesses who could testify regarding the tie-up between Jeffers and Tarantino, if the Guild

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would employ her as an investigator. She mentioned that ROSENTHAL had used her as a paid investigator to locate witnesses in the I.L.O.F.U. cases, and that "as long as the Central Labor Council was supporting S.F.O.", she would be willing work for the Guild. Later, the Guild found out that POLLY GOULE was also performing investigative work for EASSETT, under BOULE's supervision relating to MRS. OWEN SELVIN and the WOMEN OF THE PACIFIC. Although the Guild paid her an investigative fee of \$250, she claimed to have fallen ill, and would not assist the Guild, after ROSENTHAL had talked with GILBERT on January 7th, and the latter said he couldn't suppress the testimony regarding BOULE.)

ROSENTHAL told GILBERT on the evening of the 7th that he was calling at the request of "mutual friends, who were too embarrassed to call themselves"; that BOULE knew the Guild had a witness who had agreed to present testimony in the Jeffers trial regarding his "political background"; that BOULE was "terribly upset" and so was his wife; that if GILBERT presented that witness in court, BOULE "would commit suicide" and GILBERT would be responsible; that ROSENTHAL knew what BOULE was going through, because he had been through the same type of difficulty himself. GILBERT explained that his client, the Screen Extras Guild, already knew about the witness; and that he could not suppress evidence helpful to his client's case. ROSENTHAL urged that the Guild make a cash settlement with JEFFERS, but was told, like Schullman before him, that he, (ROSENTHAL), should persuade the plaintiff to withdraw his action.

The next afternoon, (January 8th), both "BUCK" HARRIS and GILBERT received telephone calls from RALPH RODDY's office at the Los Angeles Citizen, advising each of them that RODDY would like to call

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him at his home on Saturday morning (January 9th) "on an important matter". (When Gilbert's secretary got the call, she asked Roddy's girl for the message, since Gilbert was still in court, but was told the message had to be delivered to the attorney personally and that he was told she would be fired if she gave it to anyone except Gilbert himself.)

On January 9th, HARRIS called RODDY at the number left by his office (supposedly RODDY's new home phone). RODDY told Harris that he was informed by a detective friend in the L. A. Police Department that another detective had a recording of "Bob Gilbert attempting to bribe a witness in that Guild case"; that the other side knew about it, and if the Guild used certain evidence it was about to introduce, the recording would be brought in to hurt the S. .G. case. Shortly afterward, GILBERT called RODDY, who told him the same story, except in that version it was "somebody in Bob Gilbert's office" who was supposed to have attempted to bribe a witness. (Since there was no truth to RODDY's alleged "friendly tip", it was ignored by the S. .G.)

(NOTE: In 1952, "suck" Harris learned that LEBBY BURKE, Communist wife of People's World editor, SIDNEY BURKE, had joined S. .G. as a dancer. In April or May, 1952, RODDY ran her picture on the front page of the Citizen as a delegate to the CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL from the A. F. of L. FILM VISION ARTISTS' UNION. She was later subpoenaed by the House Committee, which located her dancing at the Ambassador Hotel under an assumed name, and took the Fifth Amendment, claiming she was being persecuted for her militant union activities.)

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The next day, Sunday, January 10th, the Guild's lawyers, accompanied by their families visited MAX SILVER and his wife, DR. LOUISE LIGHT, at his home, to make certain he was ready to testify. SILVER called them aside and told them "BODLE knows I'm going to testify" and that "a certain party whom I won't name, because I think he is being used as an innocent dupe" contacted SILVER and told him, if SILVER testified against BODLE, "BOB GILBERT would go to jail". (It was later reported by COSTIGAN that the person who went to SILVER was MAX MONT, a Los Angeles representative of the JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE. MONT is a friend of COSTIGAN, JOHN DONOVAN, and his wife, SUSAN ADAMS. In 1953, COSTIGAN became quite friendly with DONOVAN, because, he says, he gave advice and help to DONOVAN when he was under subpoena by the Senate Committee. COSTIGAN had previously introduced MAX MONT to MAX SILVER.)

It was agreed that SILVER would be picked up by SHANKS just before noon on Monday, January 11th; that he would have lunch with GILBERT, NISSEN, and SHANKS; and that he would testify at 2 p.m.

On the morning of January 11th, before 10 a.m., GILBERT received a message in court that SILVER wanted him to call on an "urgent matter" at the medical office of the wife of the witness, DR. LOUISE LIGHT, also an ex-Communist who testified as a friendly witness before the House Committee. The S.E.O. attorney called the medical office during the 11 o'clock recess of the trial, from the desk of POLICE CAPTAIN JACK DONOHUE in City Hall, where he was reporting the threat he had received about going to jail if SILVER testified. (DONOHUE had previously shown NISSEN the POLLY COULD affidavit and put the S.E.O. attorneys in touch

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with her. He told GIBSON to "ignore" the threat about a "recording" supposedly made by the Police Department.)

DR. LIGHT (MRS. MAX SILVER) answered the call, and said her husband had "gone to the bank" and would be back in "five minutes". A second call was made, and DR. LIGHT said she didn't know why her husband hadn't returned.

SHANE picked SILVER up at the medical office about 12:15 and took him to the restaurant to meet the S.E.C. attorneys. At lunch, SILVER was joined by his son, an attorney named SAM SILVER. MAX SILVER said that the person who had conveyed the threat about "going to jail" had returned to see him on Sunday evening at his home and again on Monday morning at the medical office. He said the person (presumably MAX MONT) told him that BASSETT didn't want SILVER to testify; that this was an internal political matter within the A. F. of L.; that SILVER would only get hurt by mixing into it. SILVER said he would still testify, but told the S.E.C. attorneys he was now a reluctant witness and "you will have to drag my story out of me". At 2 p.m. on January 11th, he did testify, but failed to recall certain of the matters relating to SCHRELL that he had previously spoken about. (Silver Testimony, p. 34)

L O VIE, Secretary of the L. A. Building Trades Council, says that on the morning of January 11th, he saw a man answering SILVER's description being talked to sharply by BODLE, COSTIGAN, and ALFRED P. ("AL") SCHNEIDER, at the offices of the Central Labor Council. (SCHNEIDER, once employed by I.L.O.W.U., until recently was Executive Secretary of the L. A. Union Label Council, having been nominated for that job by BASSETT.)

VIE says when he walked in on the group, BASSETT signalled to them to stop talking in his presence.

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--THE ACTIONS OF THE WORKING PRESS AT JEFFERS TRIAL--

The People's World reported the SILVER testimony on January 13, 1954. Although SILVER was paid nothing for testifying, the P.W. said in part:

"Max Silver, renegade Communist, who testified in Washington before the Un-American Committee, as did Dr. Louise Light, his wife, is picking up a few pennies these days as a stoopigeon witness in court cases.

"He made an appearance in his new "for hire" role last week in the long pending libel suit of Michael Jeffers against the Screen Extras Guild...

"Lawyers for the Guild called Silver as a defense witness. His testimony was to 'prove' the pamphlet charges of 'Communist influence.'

"Obligingly (for a witness fee of course) Silver set about the task of fingering persons prominent in trade unions, the legal profession and small business..." (Underscoring added.)

Under the influence of the Daily News "court-house best" reporter, HETH HARVEY, who was aided by JIMMY GREEN AW of the Herald-Express, reporters for the metropolitan papers in the City Hall press-room turned in no stories about the Silver testimony. When WALTER SCATCH, assistant to the Publisher of the Hollywood Citizen-News read about the SILVER testimony in a motion picture trade paper, (Hollywood Reporter, 1/12/54), he checked with his City Hall correspondent, who told him he had been informed in the press room that all of SILVER's testimony had been successfully objected to and stricken. After reading the transcript of the testimony permitted into evidence, SCATCH himself wrote a story reporting that SILVER had testified regarding the ROULE affair earlier that week. (Citizen-News, 1/15/54.) The P.W. story, datelined January 17th, was published three days later. When complaints were made to the City Editor of the Mirror Ronald Reagan 3506

by a motion picture figure not connected with the Extras' Guild, the reporter for that paper covering the trial, whose first name is Rene, appealed to GILBERT and WISCHN for protection, saying he had killed the story only because "the Central Labor Council is against the S.E.G. in this case."

It is significant that only one week before, every metropolitan paper had carried the story of BOULE's appearance before the Burns Committee, but none of them carried this story regarding BOULE until after SCRATCH became interested.

---THE DAILY NEWS SITUATION---

After killing the story of the SILVER testimony, RUTH HARVEY of the News, assisted mainly by JIMMY CHENSHAW of the Herald-Express (who got his job through "ALIM" CONNELLY, when he was working on the desk at the Herald), openly fraternized with JEFFERS and BERTRAM at the trial and showed hostility to S.E.G. officers and attorneys, in the presence of the jury.

It should be noted that the Daily News publisher, ex-Congressman CLINTON D. McKINNON, was scheduled to be the keynote speaker before the CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE annual meeting at the Alexandria Hotel in Los Angeles in the spring of 1952, until informed specifically by ROBERT W. GILBERT that the California State Federation of Labor had listed the group as a "Communist front" in its Newsletter a few days before. As soon as McKINNON took over as publisher of the News, VICTOR RIEDEL's labor column, which is openly anti-Communist, was dropped. When the Hollywood A. F. of L. Film Council recently protested, McKinnon replied

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this was done for "economy reasons", although the column only cost them a few dollars a week.

LESLIE CLAYPOOL, political editor of the News, and by-line columnist in the Los Angeles Citizen covering legislative sessions, was reportedly under investigation by the House Committee a couple of years ago. On April 20, 1954, the CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE mailed out an advertising brochure for its "Legislative Almanac", quoting CLAYPOOL to the effect that "It's a voter's must!", and also quoting a statement by MCKINNON that "The groups undertaking this commendable effort have a record of unselfish service in the interest of better government, and the advertising space they make available in the publication should result in better business as well as better government." Neither statement has been repudiated publicly by either CLAYPOOL or MCKINNON.

On March 25, 1954, the News ran a three-column cut showing attorneys JOHN FORTER and JULIA MERRITT with Korean Communist David Hyun and his wife at a hearing to oppose his deportation. The story was favorable to Hyun. (FORTER and MERRITT co-signed a statement opposing issuance of subpoenas against JOHN FORTER, BEN SARGOLIS, et al. in September, 1952.)

On April 27, 1954, CLAYPOOL's column ran under the heading "BLAST FBI CHIEF'S 'PSUEDO LIBERAL' REMARKS". The News ran a somewhat softer editorial on the same subject on the following day (April 28th) deploring J. Edgar Hoover's remarks as creating an "Unfortunate Impression".

The temporary stay granted the National Lawyers Guild against the Attorney General by the Court of Appeals pending a hearing on the merits, in the District Court, was reported in the News on May 5th, 1954, under the headline, "COURT VOTES IN FAVOR OF LAWYER GROUP". Radio T-V Editor
Ronald Reagan-5508

PAUL PRICE devoted most of his column of May 7, 1954, to a long and highly slanted misrepresentation of the court action in the Lawyers Guild matter. PRICE wrote in this column that "D. L. S. ESTERMAN, representing the Lawyers Guild, yesterday telephoned and suggested that the decision is so important it well deserves discussion and explanation on radio and TV programs...If any of our stations, commentators or newsmen are interested, ESTERMAN can be reached at Hollywood 5-7183."

It was also PAUL PRICE who ran a series of columns in March, 1954, condemning the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TELEVISION AND RADIO ARTISTS (AFTRA) for suspending a member, Radio Actor JOHN BROWN, for taking the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist membership before the House Committee. PRICE's column of March 4th, headed "Readers Hit AFTRA on Brown Position" repeated his earlier charge that "AFTRA threatened actor John Brown's constitutional rights" and thus, "evidently decided Congress has repealed the Constitution". On March 9th, PRICE published a reply from AFTRA stating that "the Taft-Hartley law makes it possible for a person to work if suspended or expelled by his union for any reason other than for non-payment of initiation fees and dues". Ignoring that statement, PRICE answers that the Union's denial that it has infringed on Brown's constitutional rights is "a bitter pill to swallow"; that "AFTRA has notified Brown that he cannot plead the Fifth Amendment except on penalty of being tossed out of the union and being denied the right to work"; and concludes "Can AFTRA honestly believe there is no infringement of the Constitution?"

(NOTE: In "The Hollywood Story", Frontier Magazine,

May, 1954, the writer makes a similar attack upon "The
Ronald Reagan 5509"

Action Taken by AFTRA" against John Brown.)

On May 11, 1954, News Columnist W. WINSTOCK ran various items of humor in his column. One of the items was a wordy anecdote attributed to LARR SMITH, former staff member of the "Daily News" who was fired from the paper for pro-Communist activities by the previous management before McKINNON took over. The discharge of LARR SMITH was upheld in arbitration proceedings in 1952. LARR SMITH was the public relations man for the CONFEDERATE OF STUDIO UNIONS during the 1946 Strike, and is currently handling publicity in connection with the showing of "SALT OF THE EARTH", the Communist-produced film made in New Mexico by the U. M. W., PAUL AND JOSEPH PASTER WORKERS UNION. (According to the Hollywood Reporter [5/17/54, p. 47, "all of Los Angeles' daily newspapers with the exception of the Daily News have turned thumbs down on advertising for the premiere and run here of the Communist-inspired 'Salt of the earth'.")

FRANK SCULLY, pro-Communist author of "Fun in Bed", and "Behind the Flying Saucers", and Weekly Variety columnist, is also quoted in WINSTOCK's May 11th column. Your reporter has heard both PAUL PRICE and FRANK SCULLY advancing the Communist line during the second Hollywood jurisdictional strike by telling people that "Roy Brewer is a FASCIST, who called FOR a 'crazy cripple in the White House' and made a speech saying that Roosevelt's brain was wrecked by syphilis", etc. etc.

--RECENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEVELOPMENTS--

The Communists are engaging in a highly concentrated program in Southern California. It would be possible to document in detail their high

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34. 20
degree of influence in the Democratic Party (where former I.P.P. Third Party people are deeply involved in the campaigns of RICHARD RICHARDS and JAMES ROOSEVELT), as well as in the Daily News.

For example, on May 7, 1954, the Daily News ran a "Letter to the Editor" from MR. HARRY ST. INNITZ, recently discharged from San Diego State College Faculty for refusing to answer questions regarding C.P. membership. In his column of the same date, LILLIE CLAYPOOL lists all school superintendent candidates, including HARRY ST. INNITZ, without mentioning the fact of his discharge from the faculty. On May 11, 1954, ST. INNITZ appeared at the Democratic County Central Committee meeting to be a guest speaker and ELEANOR RAYMOND, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY of the CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE, also appeared to make a sales talk for the "Legislative Almanac", which, as mentioned above, has been endorsed by MCKINNON and CLAYPOOL. When objections from the floor prevented them from speaking, the formal meeting was adjourned, and both ST. INNITZ and RAYMOND "informally" addressed the Democratic County committeemen. (At the Resolutions Committee meeting, a resolution was introduced commending the DAILY NEWS, its publisher, CLINTON S. MCKINNON, and FRONTIER MAGAZINE, as well as FRONTIER's publisher, HERBERT PHILLIPS, for their support of the Democratic Party. When objections were raised, the Resolution was modified to commend the DAILY NEWS, FRONTIER and ELK MAGAZINE for their coverage of the current "McCarthy Hearings", and this modified version was finally adopted at the plenary session.)

Anticipating the forthcoming testimony of Democratic State Committeeman BERT COFFEY of El Cerrito, California, business partner of State Democratic Chairman, GEORGE MILLER, JR. GOVERNOR Ronald Reagan 35th Amendment

before the House Committee on April 20th⁷, the News ran an editorial on April 9, 1954, which commenced with the statement that "The rumor is out that when the House Committee on Un-American Activities opens hearings in San Diego next week, it is under orders from the Republican political strategists to do a hatchet job on the Democratic Party in California." The editorial adds "...Since the committee's reputation is already so low, it is easy to understand that the rumors about the purpose of its San Diego hearings should be given credence."

On April 21, the News reported that Coffey refused to say whether or not he had been a Communist before the winter of 1946 on grounds of the First and Fifth Amendments, under the headline "RED HEARING BEANDED 'PUBLIC CONFESIONAL'." The story, by the San Diego Bureau of the Daily News presents only Coffey's side of the matter. (The News failed to report public testimony of Stephen Werek, former FBI undercover man, that Coffey had been an active Communist in 1945 while a Southern California organizer for the C.I.O. Oil Workers; and had appeared 4 or 5 times before the Hawthorne Club of the Communist Party. Other information, not yet made public, reveals Coffey was a C.P. member in New York before being "assigned" to Southern California, and was a member of the Contra Costa section of the Party after leaving Southern California.)

This entire situation is so serious, in this reporter's opinion, as to require the attention of responsible officials of the Government, the American Federation of Labor, and the Democratic Party.

Ronald Reagan-5512

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

3/29/92 9803 RDD/KFA
Declassify on: OADR APER/89-0306
Page 12, Bracket Classified
Per CIA let dtd 11/21/88 Re: F82-1329

November 9, 1961

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form J.774

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/18/87 BY SP-8 BTJ/ALP
256219

Honorable Frank Church
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

5/5/94
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1)
405,193

My dear Senator:

Your letter enclosing a copy of a news item from the
"Twin Falls Times - News," Twin Falls, Idaho, was received on
November 7, and I welcome the opportunity to respond to your questions
about the communist menace.

In view of your concern, may I point out that the
communists have tried to infiltrate every part of our society, but they
have not achieved substantial success because of our internal security
programs; the investigation, arrest, and prosecution of a number of
Party functionaries; and the rising tide of public opposition to the
communist movement. All this has been accomplished in orderly
constitutional fashion and is something of which every American should
be proud. We must continue to be alert to these infiltration efforts. I
wish to emphasize most strongly that communism is a grave threat to
the continued existence of the United States. Because of this, it is
doubly imperative that we be calm, rational, and thoroughly accurate
in what we say and do in opposing communism. This is no time for
rumors, unfounded suspicion, gossip and the hurling of false
accusations.

In accordance with Presidential directives, instructions
from the Attorney General and various Federal laws, the FBI is charged
with conducting specific types of investigations concerning applicants,
appointees and employees of agencies of the Executive Branch of the
Government. Of course, the FBI does not issue clearances or

Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
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Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

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NOV 17 1961

(See note page two)

78 JAN 2 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Honorable Frank Church

nonclearances, express opinions regarding the suitability of persons for Government employment, or make recommendations with respect to hiring, firing or retaining applicants and employees of other Federal agencies. The purpose of these inquiries is to determine facts about an individual on which appropriate officials can make a sound judgment as to whether or not that person warrants the trust placed in him as a public servant. In the domestic intelligence field, the primary aim of the FBI is to keep appropriate Government officials constantly informed with respect to the activities and plans of the enemies of democracy within the United States so that effective countermeasures and preventative means can be devised. The FBI, as in the past, will endeavor to carry out these investigative responsibilities to the utmost.

Enclosed are several items setting forth my views on these and other matters relating to communism which you may find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

The Communist Party Line
Annual Report For 1961
April 17, 1961 Statement of J. Edgar Hoover
Poster on Communism
LEB Introduction of April 1, 1961

NOTE: Bufiles reveal limited correspondence with Senator Church. His wife, son and friends were taken on a special tour on 6-21-61. [Senator Church had lunch at the Soviet Embassy on 8-25-60 and according to Allen Dulles, he argued on various matters with [redacted]. He accepted another luncheon invitation at the Soviet Embassy on 2-16-61.] Ronald Reagan has been very active in anticommunist activities in several Hollywood organizations. He has been contacted on several occasions by Agents of the Los Angeles Office and has been cooperative and helpful. Last contact with him was in September, 1960, at which time he endeavored to have the Director appear on his television program in connection with a show he desired to do which would be based on the Bureau's pamphlet, "Communist Target Youth." This, of course, was declined. Editorial ticklers reflect limited but cordial correspondence with the "Twin Falls Times - News," last outgoing 1943.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Swans	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR005 SF CODE

JUN 8 1970

610 PM URGENT 6/8/70 MXG

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR (105-165706)

NEW HAVEN (100-19186)

BOSTON (157-654)

LOS ANGELES (157-1618)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (157-1899) (P) 2P

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-714

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RACIAL MATTERS.

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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (U)
3/21/96
405,193

REFERENCE BUREAU AIRTEL TO LOS ANGELES DATED JUNE FOUR,
LAST, BUREAU AIRTEL TO LOS ANGELES DATED JUNE FIVE, LAST, AND
BUREAU TELETYPE TO LOS ANGELES DATED JUNE SIX, LAST.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA) ADVISED ATTORNEY
GENERAL (AG) AND BUREAU UNDER "SECRET" CLASSIFICATION ON
JUNE TWO, LAST, OF THE ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT OF BLACK PANTHER
PARTY (BPP) OFFICIAL [REDACTED] IN A THREATENED ASSASSINATION OR
KIDNAPPING OF THE AG AND IN THE KIDNAPPING OF OTHERS, INCLUDING
CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR RONALD REGAN. [REDACTED]

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b7C

JUN 17 1970

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END PAGE ONE

FOI/PA # 277839
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12336
DATE 3/26/91 INITIALS

CLASSIFIED BY 18972
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
NOT RECORDED
JUN 18 1970

Ronald Reagan-687

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(S)-CIA 53 JUN 22 1970

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APPROPRIATELY CLASSIFIED PER CIA 5/19/92 LETTER 105-065706-2901

PAGE TWO

SF 157-1899

~~SECRET~~

BUREAU ADVISED CIA WE COULD CONDUCT INVESTIGATION OF
MENTIONED AS EXTREMISTS
INDIVIDUALS ~~MENTIONED AS EXTREMISTS~~ WITHOUT DIRECTLY

ATTEMPTING TO CORROBORATE ALLEGATIONS OR [REDACTED] ~~(S-1)~~

THE BUREAU INSTRUCTED INVESTIGATION OF [REDACTED] INDIVIDUALS
INVOLVED MUST RECEIVE PREFERRED AND CONTINUOUS ATTENTION.

ALL LEADS ARE TO BE HANDLED BY TELETYPE AND FURNISH TELETYPE

SUMMARY OF ANY KNOWN DATA ON [REDACTED] TO BUREAU BY

JUNE TEN, NEXT. IF ANY [REDACTED] TRAVEL, ADVISE BUREAU AND

PERTINENT OFFICES BY TELETYPE AND INSTRUCT LATTER TO FOLLOW ACTIVITIES

AND FURNISH RESULTS TO BUREAU BY TELETYPE. ~~(S-1)~~ ~~(S)~~

INVESTIGATION OF THREE SUBJECTS IS TO BE PRESSED VIGOROUSLY.

FOR INFORMATION OF LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO HAS NO
INFORMATION REGARDING [REDACTED] WHICH IS NOT AVAILABLE
TO LOS ANGELES. ~~(S-1)~~ ~~(S)~~

NEW YORK TELETYPE JUNE FIVE REPORTED [REDACTED] IN NEW YORK ON JUNE
FOUR, NEW HAVEN ADVISED BY TELETYPE ON JUNE SIX, LAST, THAT
[REDACTED] WAS TRAVELING FROM NEW HAVEN TO BOSTON ON THAT DATE.

NEW HAVEN, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON SHOULD ~~(S-1)~~ ~~(S)~~

GIVE PREFERRED ATTENTION TO INVESTIGATION OF [REDACTED] ~~(S-1)~~ ~~(S)~~

END

LRC FBI WASH DC

CLR

Ronald Reagan-688

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The Attorney General

June 4, 1970

Director, FBI

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS

FOI/PA # 2778

APPEAL #

CIVIL ACT. #

E.O. # 12356

DATE 3/28/91 INITIALS PSK

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. A.B. Fulton
MR. MOHR

(S) = CIA ~~EX-100~~

Reference is made to the memorandum of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) addressed to "The Honorable John N. Mitchell, The Attorney General," dated June 2, 1970, captioned "Threats by [redacted] of the Black Panther Party Against Attorney General John Mitchell," a copy of which was furnished to this Bureau. (S) ~~(X)~~

CIA information correctly classified per their 5/19/92 letter. (S) ~~(X)~~

In furnishing the memorandum to this Bureau, [redacted]

[redacted] we are conducting investigations of the individuals referred to in the memorandum in line with our responsibilities in the internal security field and that no action would be taken to jeopardize its sensitive source.

Of the [redacted] individuals mentioned in the memorandum, [redacted] is the Deputy Minister of Information of the extremist Black Panther Party and he is under intensive investigation by this Bureau. [redacted] are not identifiable from our records here, although [redacted]

[redacted] We are instituting

3/2/96
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1)
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Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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(11)

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Group 1

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

JUN 18 1970

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Ronald Reagan-689

100-382196

NOT RECORDED

191 JUN 19 1970

JUN 22 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-165706-2911

Domestic Intelligence Division

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date ~~6-2-70~~

Attached is copy of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) memorandum, original sent to Attorney General (AG), containing information from [redacted] alleging involvement of Black Panther Party official [redacted] in an assassination or kidnapping of the AG. [redacted]

We are checking indices on individuals mentioned and instructing appropriate offices to intensify investigations of them. [CIA being notified separately that we are conducting investigations of them in line with our responsibilities and not based on their information.]

ABF:plm

Classified by ~~SP7MK/PSK~~Declassify on: ~~OADR 3/28/91~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

cc Mohr
Callahan
Bishop
Creedon

~~SECRET~~CLASSIFIED BY ~~SEA9803RDD/PSK~~

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1)

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FOI/PA # 277B39

APPEAL # _____

CIVIL ACT. # _____

E.O. # 12356DATE 3/28/91 INITIALS PSK

(S-1):CIA

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CIA information herein is classified per [redacted]
5/19/92 letter [redacted] 19903 RDD/PSK 9/23/93